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REPLY OF UNITED STATES ON NEAR EAST FORWARDED

Washington Expresses Concern That Armenian Independence Be Provided for—International Control of Straits Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The reply of the United States Government to the Allies' request for an expression of opinion on the preliminary plan for the Turkish peace settlement has been forwarded, it was learned at the State Department yesterday. Officials declined to comment on it, however, before it had been received by the allied governments.

It is understood that the note makes known to the Allies that the United States Government is not able to accept the fear of general hostility to the Armenians on the part of Moslem peoples as a valid reason for the retention of the Sultan in Constantinople, and that in support of this stand attention is called to the important part played by the Arabs and other Mohammedans in the prosecution of the war in the Near East against the Turkish State.

Control of the Straits

Also it is said that the American note emphasizes the necessity in the disposition of Constantinople to make ample provision for the participation of Russia in future in the administration of the Turkish capital and in the international control of the straits leading into the Black Sea. It is understood that this government holds that any plan for international action relative to Constantinople and the entrance to the Black Sea which did not take into account the vital interests of a regenerated Russia would be foredoomed to failure.

The American reply also calls upon the governments which are to be given control over portions of Asiatic Turkey not to attempt a policy of privilege by reason of their position, but to extend to all nations equal opportunity in the development of trade and commerce, it is understood here.

It is further believed that this government's communication expresses the keen concern of the United States that the aspirations of the Armenian people should be fulfilled to the greatest possible extent, with ample provision for their independence and security, and that territory extending to the sea is advocated for the proposed Armenian state.

Evacuation of French Not Desired

Although Cilicia is being claimed by the Armenians as part of their rightful territory, its evacuation by the French is not desired at the present time. The report that the French forces of occupation may be withdrawn as a result of the proclamation of Syria as an independent kingdom under Emir Feisal, son of the Arab King of the Hedjaz, is causing concern to Armenian authorities here. If the French withdraw from Cilicia and leave the district in the hands of the Turks, they declare that new massacres of the Armenian population will be certain to follow.

It was announced yesterday that the Armenian National Union of America, through its chairman and general secretary, has sent the following telegram to the Allied Supreme Council, to President Wilson, and to Premier Venizelos of Greece:

"Deeply alarmed by intelligence received regarding fresh massacres in Cilicia, the Armenian National Union of America makes a solemn appeal to the Supreme Council to give immediate effect to all schemes recently adopted for the protection of our compatriots, including especially its reported decision to accept the offer of Greece to extend her military activities to check Turkish atrocities."

UNION OF WORKING CLASSES DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The French Socialist Party in a committee meeting to discuss the methods of reconstructing the Internationale, drew up a manifesto setting forth that decisive events are happening in Europe and are threatening in Asia, and therefore the international union of the working classes must enter into battle with the capitalist regime. The manifesto demands that the French proletariat should be prepared for this moment for what it calls the task of liberation.

It is known that a minority is endeavoring to bring about a general strike, and newspapers are asking what steps the government intends to take against these excitations.

MARINES REPORTED LANDED IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports reached Washington yesterday that United States marines had been landed at Kiangsu, China, but official confirmation was unobtainable. The Asiatic fleet has been near that port, it was learned, but no disturbances had occurred in that locality that were known to persons here in close touch with Chinese conditions. Kiangsu is a British concession, not far from Hankow, in the Province of Kiangsu.

BOLSHEVIKI MOVE TOWARD FINLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Bolsheviks, having occupied the whole territory of the former North Russian Government to the White Sea, are now advancing toward the eastern frontier of Finland.

The Bolshevik attack against the Lettish left wing apparently has been given up. In South Russia, the Bolsheviks and the Rumanians are facing one another across the Dniester. A telegram from Kovno states that the entente mission advises the Polish government to cease the offensive against the Lithuanians. Quiet now prevails on this front. The Poles have evacuated several villages.

TROOPS SENT INTO CILICIA BY FRANCE

French Army of Occupation in Syria Largely Withdrawn to Cope With the Nationalists—British Troops Leave Baghdad

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has adjourned indefinitely.

British detachments withdrawn from the Baghdad railway have reached Irbid safely. An attempt by nationalists to prevent their withdrawal by the blowing up of two railway bridges was successfully overcome.

The situation in Cilicia is causing serious concern. The Turkish nationalists are stirring up the populace against the French and Turkish regulars proceeding against them. The French authorities have dispatched almost all their army of occupation from Syria to Cilicia in order to deal with the situation.

Dispatches From Novorossysk

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday).—Late dispatches from Novorossysk, capital of the territory of the Black Sea, say that the remnants of the volunteer army are evacuating rapidly. The foreign missions are expected to be out of the town within two or three days.

Emir Feisal's Reported Ultimatum

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Dispatches from Beirut announce that Emir Feisal, who was recently proclaimed King of Syria, has given the French Government until April 6 to leave Syria, and the Arabs have ordered the British authorities out of Palestine.

PLAN FOR VATICAN RELATIONS OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Opposition to the proposal to resume diplomatic relations with the Vatican is growing. Public meetings are being organized. The radicals have definitely pronounced in a hostile sense, against the nomination of an ambassador to the Holy See.

Alexander Millerand, the Premier, appears to be pressing the project, delivering a long speech before the parliamentary commission. He insists that the present legislation controlling church and state is not disturbed and there is no intention of establishing a new concordat. Later on, he said, Alsace and Lorraine must come under the same religious regime as the rest of France, but for the present direct discussions with the Vatican are necessary.

Aristide Briand asked him what would happen if the President visited the King of Italy, alluding to an incident during the presidency of Loubet, when the Pope protested against a visit to the "person who illegally exercises the rights of sovereignty in Rome." Mr. Millerand replied that every care would be taken to deal with such a contingency in advance. The chargé d'affaires, Mr. Doulet, is already in Rome endeavoring to regulate the details of an agreement between the papal authority and the Republic.

SPECIAL MESSAGE ON RENT EMERGENCY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

ALBANY, New York.—Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York State, will send a special message to the Legislature urging the speedy passage of legislation to relieve the acute New York housing and renting situation. With the message will be a special report from his reconstruction commission, containing proposed possible remedies.

Both houses of the Legislature are practically ready to pass the program which has been agreed upon. In the Senate, all bills were reported from the committee yesterday for action.

MAIL ON "SUMMER TIME"

NEW YORK, New York.—Mail deliveries and collections in New York City will be made on "summer time" beginning Sunday, when the state daylight saving law becomes effective. The Custom House and the Federal Reserve Bank also will observe daylight saving hours.

PLAN TO EQUALIZE DEMAND FOR COAL

Stabilization of Bituminous Industry in the United States to Be Sought Through Out-of-Season Buying and Storing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—United action of governmental and other agencies to stabilize the bituminous coal industry is urged in a memorandum submitted in connection with the closing of the sessions of the bituminous coal commission, which now considers its work at an end.

Intermittency of working days is held to be the cause of the principal differences between the coal miners and the operators. The majority report of the bituminous coal commission, recently presented, with the minority report, to the President, declared that the seasonal character of the market and the inadequacy and irregularity of car supply were the occasion of irregular working days. Car shortage in 1918 was the cause of 49 per cent of idle time in the mines; last year it was the cause of 17 per cent of the idle time. No market for coal in 1919 caused 50 per cent of the idle time.

Measures to improve car service and to distribute coal buying throughout the year, rather than have it at the mercy of a seasonal market, are therefore held of great importance toward promotion of production and elimination of Labor questions. Should production be steadied, the wage question would tend somewhat to right itself, and possibly prices might be reduced to the consumer.

Car Shortage Considered

A group of railroad executives, among them Howard Elliott and Samuel Rea, yesterday conferred with representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the matter of the shortage in coal cars. There is available a loan fund of \$300,000,000 with which the railroads may purchase such cars, but it is understood that the number of applications has been so great that not all can be accommodated unless the amounts of money they seek are reduced.

The final word of the bituminous coal commission, which was also made public yesterday, urged that "in the matter of purchase and storage of coal," the thing to be avoided during the month of April is a temporary peak in prices before it becomes possible to restock the coal bins of the country. Therefore, it is pointed out, the purchase and storage of coal should be carried on in May, June, and July, instead of in April. The less unnecessary buying done in April, the less chance there is for a flurry in coal prices.

Stabilization Sought

First among the definite steps taken to stabilize the bituminous coal industry, the President has written letters of instruction to federal officials asking them to give personal attention to the purchase and storage of a three months' winter supply of coal.

The Council of National Defense has assumed the duty of obtaining the support of the general public in the stabilization plan, and this matter will come before the Interdepartmental Board of the council on Wednesday next.

The President has informed the Interstate Commerce Commission of the situation, so that action may be taken on the car problem, and letters are being sent to governors, mayors, and other officials not connected with the federal government, asking that they cooperate.

The steel corporations have agreed to buy and store coal during the spring and summer, and it is expected that public utility corporations will take similar action. Federal reserve banks have been asked to favor paper for rediscount drawn against coal in storage. Railroad and steamship companies will be asked to cooperate through the Association of Railway Executives.

It was the feeling of the commission that mere requests were not sufficient, but that definite orders should be given, wherever necessary, for purchase and storage. With a car shortage in winter and a lack of market in summer, it was the belief that only financial inducements to the consumer would promote stabilization.

Equalization of Demand

If schoolhouses, courthouses and other public buildings can be ordered to lay in the necessary supply of coal during the spring and summer, it is believed that winter difficulties will be prevented to a considerable degree. Purchase of coal during the summer months should be made a permanent thing, the commission felt. Public utilities companies, it is said, have agreed to store 12,000,000 tons, and a much greater amount will ultimately be stored, it is expected. There is said to be the best expert opinion that bituminous coal can be stored without deteriorating.

President Wilson has issued an executive order transferring the bituminous coal commission files and records temporarily to the Council of National Defense. On June 30 they will go to the Department of the Interior.

The Navy Department announced yesterday that bids for the navy's coal supply will be received on April 6 at 10 a. m. In view of the pending wage negotiations between miners and operators, the navy asks that bidders state

the wage scale on which their bids are made, so that in the event of an advance in wages adjustment in price may be made.

Navy's Storage Plans

As far the recommendation that three months' winter supply be obtained before July 7, the Navy Department announces that it has anticipated the desirability of providing adequate storage, and now has available at Hampton Roads, Virginia, where most of its goal is taken, storage space for 600,000 tons. The navy also will take a great deal of anthracite during the summer months.

Word reached Washington yesterday from Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the scale committee of the bituminous coal operators of the central competitive field at St. Louis, Missouri, that the operators' scale committee will meet jointly with the scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, on Monday next, March 29, to confer over the majority report of the bituminous coal commission which President Wilson has urged as the basis of the new wage scale agreement to become effective April 1.

Anthracite Miners to Remain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—On agreement of anthracite coal operators that the new wage scale to be worked out for the industry shall be retroactive from April 1, miners have consented to continue work from that date pending the completion of the new agreement. The present contract, made in 1916, expires on March 31. Although the miners threatened to cease work at that time, they have decided that it is for the interest of the general public that the country's coal supply be not diminished, according to a statement made by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America.

CAILLAUX DEFENSE HEARD BY SENATE

Former Premier Produces Evidence Showing German Respect for His Astuteness in Handling French Cause in 1911

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The most interesting incident in today's hearing of the trial of Joseph Caillaux, the former French Premier, before the Senate, constituted as a high court, was the deposition of General Dubail, who was formerly military governor of Paris, and who formally recommended proceedings against Mr. Caillaux. His testimony was given at the request of counsel for the defense and thus gained additional interest. He stated that when there was a possibility of war in 1911, Mr. Caillaux sent the Hinton mission to Russia for the purpose of taking precautionary measures. The former Premier was anxious that, in event of a conflict, Russia should immediately come to the assistance of France and thus prevent Germany overcoming first one country and then the other.

It was the opinion of the Germans at that period that Mr. Caillaux had been too clever for them in his negotiations, declared Mr. Dubail, a publicist, who spoke of the voyage that he made. He found the Germans very bellicose. He interviewed Maximilian Harden, editor of the "Zukunft," a leading progressive journal, who protested that Mr. Caillaux had gained the better of the German authorities. Mr. de Berckheim, who was a member of the French Embassy at Berlin, said that the French Ambassador was in full accord with the proceedings of the Premier after the incident of Agadir. Other testimony was given by generals concerning the improvement of the artillery affected by accused, and as showing Mr. Caillaux's patriotism it was proved that he had subscribed considerably toward the founding of an Alsatian newspaper in the German language with Francophile sentiments.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The high court of the Senate held a private sitting today to hear the defense of Joseph Caillaux. The testimony was for the purpose of rebutting the evidence previously given by William Martin, former French Ambassador to Madrid, who declared that King Alfonso of Spain had told him in 1912 that Mr. Caillaux threatened him with assassination at the time of the Agadir incident in 1911.

Confidential state documents, some of which were declared by the prosecution to have been stolen from the national archives, were introduced by the defense.

ITALY REQUESTS EARLY RATIFICATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday).—Mr. Stora, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, announced to the Senate that the Italian Government requests early ratification of the treaty with Austria. The Italian Minister says: "It was so promptly approved the Treaty of Versailles, it was because we wished to be agreeable to France and England, and believed that Italy, which is particularly interested in the Austrian treaty, could count upon reciprocity of treatment."

INQUIRY INTO OIL COMPANIES URGED

Control of Motor Fuel Found by Congressional Committee to Be in Hands of Two Enormously Powerful Capitalist Combines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Early investigation by the Federal Trade Commission into the oil companies, with a view to action by Congress at the present session, is recommended by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in its report on a resolution recently introduced by Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, asking that such an investigation be conducted by the Attorney-General. The report of the committee follows:

"At the present time the disposition of and the price of motor fuel is in the hands of two enormously powerful capitalist combines, world-wide in their course, and if improperly used a dangerous power."

"The United States Government should give special attention to this matter at this time. Retail prices have greatly increased of late, and it is stated, on what is believed to be reliable authority, that large advances in the price of gasoline will be made again soon. If the fabulous prices now being charged are due to a scarcity of the product, then the government should exert all possible means to foster the production of power alcohol and to give encouragement to its production and use."

"The committee believes that the Federal Trade Commission should make the investigation as early as possible, so that Congress may take action, if necessary, before adjournment of the present session."

Conference on Regulations

Oil and gas men will meet in the office of the Director of Mines in the Department of the Interior on April 1 to discuss operating regulations for the proposed leasing of oil and gas lands of the public domain, covered by the new land-leasing law. These regulations, which have been drawn tentatively by the department, are to be considered by the industry before being finally adopted as official regulations under the law.

The Director of Mines, Van H. Manning, asked the governors of California, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Louisiana, in all of which oil and gas are being obtained from the public domain, to send two representatives each to this conference. The American Petroleum Institute, the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Men's Association, the American Mining Congress, and the Metallurgical Engineers, and the Independent Producers Company also are to participate.

Scope of Regulations

The proposed regulations are to cover drilling, production and gauging of oil and gas on the lands leased under this act, and are modeled after the department regulations now in force in the Osage Reservation of Oklahoma.

The leasing law which was recently enacted by Congress is designed to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, shale, and sodium in the public domain, a matter of such importance at present that the government is taking every precaution to prevent injustice or impropriety in the activities that will be developed under the new opportunities.

Meanwhile the alleged scarcity of oil and mounting prices face every consumer of gasoline or kerosene in the country.

SITUATION AT FIUME IS REPORTED SERIOUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Rome telegram, received today, reports serious news from Fiume. It states that the city is on the eve of momentous events. It confirms the report that Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio is determined to proclaim a republic, probably after the San Remo conference on April 21. An officer, returning from Fiume, declares that the situation baffles stronger than enthusiasm for the dynasty. The population is suffering great hardships, owing to the forgery of bank notes on a large scale, small communities being commercially paralyzed.

PREMIER'S OFFER TO BRITISH MINERS

Mr. Lloyd George's Proposal of Percentage Increase Basis Causes Split in the Ranks of the Miners Federation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, offered in a meeting with the miners today that if the percentage increase basis were adopted, the government would guarantee that no man would receive less than the equivalent of an increase of 1s. 6d. a day, with a minimum increase of 9d. for boys.

This proposal has introduced the "apple of discord" into the federation because it would give a large increase to piece-rate coal-getters in districts where earnings are high, as in South Wales. Some men would get over £1 a week increase, while others only 7s. 6d. on an average five-shift week.

At today's adjourned conference of the federation, the chairman asked the delegates to authorize the executive to negotiate on the percentage basis. There was strong opposition from the lower wage districts; but South Wales delegates were inclined to be favorable. The whole policy and unity of the federation is involved in this issue, and after three hours' discussion the conference adjourned till tomorrow to allow each group of district delegates to discuss the matter separately.

A vote takes place on Friday, and it will probably decide whether a strike follows or not.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—There were dramatic developments in the coal situation this morning, when a communication was received by the Miners Federation inviting the leaders to proceed to Downing Street to reopen negotiations with the Premier. The offer was accepted and the delegates met Mr. Lloyd George at 11 o'clock.

The impression in press circles after the interview was that the situation was distinctly more hopeful than last night. The Premier surveyed all the circumstances, and it was evident that some members of the executive were against the extreme policy. The executive is taking further instructions from the federation conference and possibly may postpone the strike ballot and continue negotiations.

SINN FEIN LEADER ARRESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—Alderman George, M. P. for Kilkenny and Sinn Fein leader in the Dublin Corporation, was arrested today by the military and police at his residence here.

DR. GUSTAVE BAUER WILL HEAD NEW GERMAN CABINET

Government Has Been Reconstructed as Result of Negotiations—National Assembly Meets and Is Adjourned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Military authorities here report that the general strike in Germany proved easier to start than to stop and considerable trouble still exists in various parts of Germany. The military coup d'état had the opposite effect to that intended and gave an enormous fillip to the Spartacist agitation.

Dispatches state that the meeting of the National Assembly yesterday came to an abrupt close, being adjourned indefinitely.

Meanwhile a reconstruction of the German Cabinet is reported to have taken place, several new names appearing in the list.

"Marked improvement" in the efforts of the Ebert Government to pacify the workmen's insurrection in the industrial district of West Germany was seen in official and press dispatches here today.

Officials tonight looked for a rapid restoration of order. Fighting was reported to have ceased in all sections except that northwest of Essen, where the radicals claimed to have captured the important city of Wesel.

The most hopeful dispatch, according to the official view, was from Mayence. It reported that the government had come to final agreement with the insurgents. The workmen won their demands for expulsion of all government troops and the creation of a workmen's guard to police the country; syndicalist participation in the reorganization of the central government; disarming and punishment of all persons implicated in the recent coup d'état in Berlin, including the Baltic and naval troops, and socialization of coal and potash mines.

Advices to the French Foreign Office indicated that these demands have constituted the workmen's cause for revolt since they first refused to recognize the authority of President Ebert. The workmen, according to reports from French sources, never intended to form a soviet government.

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The National Assembly met this afternoon, but the session was immediately adjourned. The president, Mr. Fehrenbach, was empowered to reconvene it when the situation became clearer.

The Prussian Assembly also adjourned its meeting until after the meeting of the National Assembly.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The new German Cabinet, reconstructed as the result of yesterday's negotiations, will be headed by Dr. Gustave Bauer, the present Premier, according to the Morning Post today. It gives the list of the remodeled ministry as follows:

Premier—Dr. Gustave Bauer.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Justice—Dr. Schiffer.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Hermann Mueller.
Minister of the Interior—Mr. Koch.
Minister of Defense—Mr. Gessler.
Minister of Finance—Captain Fisher Cuno.
Minister of the Treasury—Mr. Holtz.
Minister of Transport—Dr. Bell.
Minister of Labor—Mr. Schlike.
Minister of Reconstruction—Mr. Silberschmidt.
Minister of Economy—Dr. Schmidt.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Mr. Giesberts.
Minister Without Portfolio—Dr. Edward David.

Americans in Germany

Total Number About 8000—All Transients Are Reported Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States will not oppose the entry of German troops into the Ruhr district if the German Government should ask permission to send them there to quell Communist disturbances, and the embassy at Paris has been instructed to that effect, according to information obtained from the State Department yesterday.

Information had been received both from Paris and Berlin concerning the military situation in the Ruhr district. It was said.

From Berlin word was received of the meeting in that city of the German National Assembly for the first time since the beginning of the von Kapp-Littwitz revolt and of the apparent end of the immediate crisis there. Work and traffic were being resumed, and Berlin newspapers appeared on Wednesday for the first time in 10 days.

The best available information is that there may be about 8000 American citizens in Germany, of whom 7800 are men. There are probably not more than 100 men and 30 women in Berlin who hold valid passports from this country, it is said. The State Department is not issuing passports for entrance into Germany, and any United States citizens who go there act on their own responsibility and without official sanction. It is explained.

Ample opportunity has been afforded all those who wished to leave

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Berlin to do so, but few choose to go. No effort can be made to force Americans out of Germany, however. So far as known, all transients from this country are safe. The special car provided by Maj. H. T. Allen to take United States citizens out of Berlin was not filled.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted a resolution calling on President Wilson for a definite statement regarding the status of the 17,000 United States troops now in the occupied regions of Germany. The resolution asks specifically what duties those troops are supposed to perform.

Comments by "Freiheit"

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The "Freiheit," dealing with events in Germany, says: "The government is constantly asserting that a great Red army has been formed in Rhenish Westphalia. This is an absolute untruth. The Rhenish Westphalian workers only armed themselves to expel the troops who had declared for the Kappist Government, and having succeeded in that object they naturally will not allow success to be snatched from their hands and thus give the troops an opportunity for a great massacre."

"Exemplary order prevails in all the towns in Rhenish Westphalia. No street is barred and nobody is prevented from working. The scare report is purposely spread as the pretext for a massacre, which the beaten militarists are preparing in revenge for their defeat."

"It must therefore be stated that not only are the supporters of the independent and Communist parties armed, but also the Right Socialists and Democratic and Christian workers."

The "Freiheit" further alleges the Doebertis troops have been reinforced by large numbers of students and other reactionary elements who are being armed by the Baltic troops.

Conditions in the Ruhr District

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The military phases of the disturbances in the Ruhr district apparently had ended today leaving only a political dispute to be settled between the Ruhr Communists and the Ebert Government. The French Foreign Office today regarded the crisis passed because a marked improvement had been noted in conditions in the Ruhr section.

The area of unrest has narrowed down to Wesel, where 15,000 government troops were penned in by Spartacists. Reports of what has happened there conflict, but President Ebert continues to insist that the Spartacists have asked for an armistice and have stopped troop movements which the Spartacists claimed were directed toward Berlin.

EARLIER HOURS IN STOCK EXCHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange have voted to conform their hours to the earlier hours of the New York Stock Exchange, set by the daylight-saving law, and accordingly the local exchange will go on a daylight-saving schedule next Monday. There has been considerable discussion of daylight saving for Chicago in general, and the City Council is expected to vote on the proposal soon.

Daylight-Saving Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—After some discussion in the Senate, yesterday, further consideration of the bill providing for daylight-saving in this State was postponed until next Tuesday by a standing vote of 17 to 14. According to friends of Gov. Calvin Coolidge, he will sign the bill if it is passed by the Senate. The bill has already been passed by the House by a vote of 181 to 38.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—A thorough reorganization of the civil service of the Province is urged in a report which has been prepared by the civil service commissioner. Hitherto, according to the report, widely different scales have been paid employees for the same class of work. Again, many employees engaged in minor clerical work have gone for indefinite periods without any salary increase, with the result that the declining value of the dollar's purchasing power has placed them in straitened circumstances.

INJUNCTION REFUSED

NEW YORK, New York—Isaac M. Kapper, Supreme Court Justice, yesterday refused the petition of the American Anti-Socialist League for an injunction to restrain Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, of Boston, from lecturing last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The league claimed that the lecture had been erroneously advertised as under its auspices.

WAR CONTRACTS SETTLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—War contracts aggregating \$4,000,000 have been settled for 12 cents on the dollar by the War Department, the House Military Committee was told yesterday by Joseph Fairbanks, vice-chairman of the department's claims board. Some board members receive as much as \$50 a day, he said, in answer to questions.

SUNDAY SPORTS BILL ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—On a rising vote of 131 to 58, the bill permitting amateur baseball and other sports on Sundays, was ordered to a third reading in the House yesterday.

EUROPE'S NEED OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Statement by Cyrus H. McCormick on the Great Task of Rehabilitation, Urging Continued Help by the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman of the board of directors of the International Harvester Company, just returned from a European trip of several months, issued a statement yesterday emphasizing the urgent necessity of American help for the struggling European peoples and declaring that they both want and need the League of Nations, with the United States an actively participating factor. Without the United States, he did not see, he said, how the League was going to do what it could for the good of the world. Mr. McCormick also spoke of new operations of the Harvester Company in Europe.

"Personal observation in the principal allied countries convinced me first of all of the magnitude and difficult task of rehabilitation," said Mr. McCormick. "This almost superhuman work has been undertaken with a hopeful courage that stirs the sympathy of anyone witnessing these efforts."

"Farmers with lands laid waste and buildings all but obliterated; workers without employment and often without any home comforts; business people, big and little, whose industries and enterprises were swallowed up by the war, are struggling to get back to where they were before the war."

Demands of Humanity

"Even if America's commercial interests were not in a large measure inseparably bound up with these countries, common humanity would demand that we aid them in every possible way. Their need and our abundance leave but one answer to this question."

"No impartial observer of conditions in the countries I have visited can escape the conviction that they want and need the League of Nations with the United States largely participating in it on whatever terms will secure our fullest cooperation. I do not see how the machinery of the League of Nations can function adequately for the benefit of the world without the participation of the United States."

"One of the greatest obstacles to a return of normal international trading is the world-wide disturbance of exchange values. The existing situation is directly against America's interests, and the fact is that American manufacturers, exporters, exporters, and financiers are doing their utmost to restore the equilibrium of international exchange. Aside from any altruistic impulse, they are compelled to this course by the obvious need of foreign trade for our own prosperity."

Extended Credit Given

"The Harvester Company, whose foreign trade before the war was nearly one-half its total volume of business, is doing what it can to aid in overcoming the exchange difficulty by selling machines in some parts of Europe on terms of extended credit. In this effort we have had the cordial cooperation of the United States War Finance Corporation, which has authorized a loan of \$5,000,000 to the company for the promotion of foreign trade."

"Our French factory near Lille was stripped of machinery during the four years of German occupancy. Despite excessive costs and many difficulties, we have rebuilt and re-equipped it. This factory should materially assist in furnishing the farmers of France with the tools needed to put the country on a better basis of food supply."

"In all the allied countries the men of wisdom and power in public and private affairs agree that there is but one cure for present economic conditions—greater production everywhere and greater national and individual economy."

WOMEN URGED TO GREATER ACTIVITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An appeal to women to work for democracy in industry as well as political life was made by Mrs. Raymond Robins, chairman of the committee on women in industry, National League of Women Voters, in her speech before the Boston League of Women Voters at its annual meeting in Tremont Temple last night.

Mrs. Robins said that the industrial problem is the great question of the day, and that the first step is standardization, which can only be accomplished by establishing the right for organization of women into trade unions, the creation of a woman's bureau in the Department of Labor, and appointment of women on all future industrial boards. She spoke of self-government as an achievement, and asked that the women should not relax their effort for industrial emancipation now that suffrage is practically won.

A pageant, "A Procession of Victories," was presented after the speech in anticipation of the suffrage victory, and though there was no demonstration of rejoicing, the calm assurance of final adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment prevailed.

HOKE SMITH A CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia (March 25)—Hoke Smith, United States Senator, yesterday announced himself a candidate for the presidency in the primary to be held in Georgia on April 20. He

runs on a Treaty reservation platform, declaring that the Democratic Party if committed, at the San Francisco convention, to an anti-League of Nations plank, or to a plank insisting upon ratification of the covenant without any reservations, "cannot hope to return to power at this election, or at any time within a generation."

TRIBUTE PAID TO CANADIAN TROOPS

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie Details Their Remarkable Achievements in War in Address to New York Canadian Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Canada entered the post-war period with the same degree of honor and high sense of honor as she entered the war; and, as in the war she proved herself second to none in war activities, either in the field or at home, earning a proud place beside Great Britain amongst the civilized nations of the world, so she accepts this place with humility and a deep sense of her duties towards other nations of the world and towards civilization, according to Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, K. C. M. G., K. C. B., Inspector-General and military commander of the Dominion of Canada, speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the Canadian Club of this city.

"At this time and in this place it is not befitting to brood over the troubled conditions prevailing throughout the world—what is in store for tomorrow is not known—to use the powerful evocation of General Smuts, 'the tents are struck, the camels are loaded, once again the caravan of humanity is on the move,'" said General Currie.

"Trials and tribulations may be coming, the present social and political status of civilization may be greatly altered before 'the caravan of humanity' pitches its camp again; but, whatever comes, we may be confident that Canada will face the issue squarely, with the resolute courage, foresight and unselfish earnestness it has shown in the crisis just passed."

Record in World War

General Currie told in detail of the record of the Canadian corps in the world war; of its continuous and successful fighting during more than 100 days, including the battles of Amiens, Arras, and Cambrai, in which period it delivered more than 500 square miles of territory, liberating 228 cities, towns, and villages, taking 32,000 prisoners and capturing large numbers of machine guns, field guns, trench mortars, etc.

During that time, he said, the Canadian corps decisively defeated more than 50 German divisions, approximately one-quarter of the total German forces on the western front; it crushed and crushed elements of 17 additional divisions; they marched across Belgium and contributed two of the four British divisions which held a bridgehead in the Rhine area.

Throughout the four years of the war the Canadian corps never permanently lost a gun and in the last two years never failed to capture an objective or to retain those objectives, once consolidated, he reported, adding:

Extraordinary Successes

"The extraordinary successes won by the Canadian corps can only be explained by its superior organization and the esprit de corps which united all the component parts of the Canadian forces and made them work all for one and one for all, with victory only as the ultimate goal."

"By their services and their sacrifice they have created a national tradition which shall forever inspire our people and lift our souls to higher spheres than of material profit and industrial achievement. By their efforts peace has come; by their sacrifice Christianity has endured; by their devotion to duty, honor has been preserved. Would that one could say that by their willingness to die, selfishness had disappeared from the world."

"May the peace which has come be a lasting peace, not only a peace between nations, but a peace between families, between communities, between classes, between warring factions in the industrial world and in the political world."

ONTARIO'S REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At the concluding session of the convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, a discussion led to the adoption of an attitude on the question of a referendum which will tend to reunite the local temperance forces. At the previous sessions the delegates had concluded, as the result of legal advice, that they would not ask for a referendum in Ontario, as provided for by Federal Act, with a view to having importation of liquor into the province completely stopped. They preferred, instead, to have pressure brought on both the Federal and Provincial Governments to pass positive legislation making the province "bone-dry." With this end in view they waited on the Premier, Hon. E. C. Drury, and the Ontario Cabinet. The Ontario referendum committee, on the other hand, firmly believes in the efficacy of the referendum as a means of obtaining the end sought by all the temperance forces. At the concluding session of the dominion alliance it was evident that there was great regret that anything approaching a difference of opinion should weaken the strength of the prohibition workers. Finally their previous stand was amended by the leaders, when they resolved to make their request for a plebiscite of the people of Ontario no longer contingent on a change in the federal law.

STANDARDIZATION IN HOUSING URGED

Duplication Not of Design but of Fixtures and Parts Proposed—Need Asserted Also of Financing and Labor Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Financing that will enable construction to go ahead; speeding up of production by standardization of methods and materials, but not standardization of architecture, and intelligent handling by Congress of immigration to bring in 1,000,000 good workmen needed in the basic industries were remedies to relieve the housing shortage recommended by Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Federation of Construction Industries, at a luncheon given to federation delegates by the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday. Standardization, transportation and financing in relation to increased housing were discussed by three other prominent speakers.

"To meet the normal demand and to make up the loss of 1918 and 1919, we need 3,000,000 new homes in the United States, and we haven't the facilities to build anything like that," declared Mr. Trigg. He denounced the disposition of some radical Labor leaders to stop production aimed at relieving the shortage, and called for action to see that the public interest is placed before the interests of such small groups.

Need of Standard Fixtures

A. A. Stevenson, president of the Standard Steel Works Company and chairman of the American Engineering Standards Company, said that the great need was for standardization in building construction.

"By standardization I do not mean duplication in the design of houses," he said. "Why not standardize household fixtures, and the height and size of doors and windows? Such standardization would increase production and decrease the cost. Every other industry has profited by standardization. Is the construction industry any different?"

Franklin T. Miller, president of the F. W. Dodge Company, New York, said that the Nation should stop spending and begin investing in homes.

"The construction industry and the real estate interests," said Mr. Miller, "can offer no relief from the approaching housing panic without the money and labor that is now being squandered in luxuries. He emphasized the need of cooperation of the banking interests, transportation interests, fuel producers, and Labor, and declared that responsibility for a housing panic would fall on their shoulders should they fail to cooperate."

R. C. White, general traffic manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, said that the roads did not have an adequate plant to take care of all the transportation needs of the construction industry without neglecting other necessities. He said that the war, the same thing that had stopped house construction, had stopped railroad construction. He called upon the business men to help keep building materials moving by unloading and loading cars quickly and seeing that every car had its full load.

Movement Hastened by War

Organization of the federation which is representative of the building industry as a whole, was completed here on Wednesday, on the second day of the first annual convention. The movement toward a common meeting ground was hastened by the war, when the War Industries Board caused the organization of the construction industries into a single war service committee. The Chicago meeting completes the steps toward unification taken in 1918. The federation is aimed to serve as a clearing house and a national mouthpiece on common problems for several hundred associations of one kind and another in the field of construction. Its members believe that it will prove a beneficial factor in home building as well as in other construction work.

Today will be given over to what is perhaps the most important piece of organization work undertaken at the Chicago meeting, the establishment of the staff council of the federation. This is to consist of state officers and other employees of association members. That is to say, the several hundred associations in the construction industry are to be asked to contribute their various experts as a staff council for the federation, and these are to be grouped, according to special fields of work, into various sections. Meetings will be held today of executive secretaries, counsel, publicity men, engineers, traffic experts, and retail service men.

DECLARATION FROM MR. WILSON ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Democrats as well as Republicans on Tuesday joined in the applause when Benjamin G. Humphreys (D), Representative from Mississippi, made a vigorous attack on President Wilson for failing to make known his position with regard to his possible candidacy for a third term. The Democrats were even more demonstrative in their applause than the Republicans.

Mr. Humphreys said that he was a Democrat who had supported the President vigorously, and that he gave him due credit for what he had accomplished. He felt, however, that the President ought to announce definitely that he would not be a candidate for a third term. Such a candidacy, he said, would be

contrary to all traditions of the party and precedents of the country, and he developed the thought by quotations from former presidents, notably Democrats, who had refused to consider a third term. At the end of the second term of Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Humphreys said, the affairs of this country were at a crisis such that many felt he would serve once more. Mr. Jefferson announced on that occasion, however, the speaker said, that no crisis had yet arisen in which the people of this country were obliged to depend upon one man to see them through. He contended that a similar condition exists today, and that a third term should not be considered, either by the President or by the party.

UTAH GOVERNOR FAVORS BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Gov. Simon Bamberger is reported to be the twenty-third Governor to go on record as favoring the national budget system as advocated by the national budget committee of New York, which, it is declared, will eliminate the "pork barrel" and "log rolling" of appropriation bills in Congress. The Utah Executive, in supporting the proposed budget system, stated the following in his letter to the national budget committee:

"Taxes will continue to grow out of all proportion to population, unless public sentiment brings sufficient pressure to bear upon Congress to adopt a federal budget. Only our great wealth has enabled us to 'carry on' with the crude, costly financial administration Congress has been giving us for decades."

"The post-war reconstruction period must be a period of economy if we, as a nation, are to continue as a world leader. A budget system would insure a balance between the government's gross revenue and gross expenditure. Our present system, which permits the 10 major executive departments to submit their own estimates independently, provides no such balance."

"I believe that these estimates should be reviewed by single committees of both House and Senate, or by a joint committee of the two. This will prevent the duplication that is bound to creep into appropriation measures when 14 committees of the House and 15 committees of the Senate have the power of initiating money bills."

AVERAGE WAGES OF WOMEN IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Women and minors in Texas mercantile establishments, telephone exchanges, laundries, and factories receive an average wage of \$12 a week. Reports to the State Industrial Welfare Commission, from inspectors in 40 representative cities, also give the average of those in offices of these industries as \$16 or \$17. The salary received by most workers, in both offices and industrial occupations is given as \$10 or \$12 a week. Employees claim the living cost for workers without dependents is \$13 or \$14 a week. Laundry workers average between \$10 and \$11, with a large number, it is said, getting around \$8. Factory workers receive an average of \$12 or \$13, many getting as low as \$9. Factory office help receive an average of \$18 and \$20, a majority receiving around \$16. Telephone office salaries average between \$15 and \$16, while operators get \$13 or \$14 on the average. A total of 13,167 workers' and 2381 office employees' salaries were the basis of the reports, which will be considered in connection with the establishment of a minimum wage for women workers in the four industries.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The attitude of the government of the Province of Quebec toward education was explained by one of Sir Lomer Gouin's ministers, the Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, in an address before the Montreal Women's Club. In 1905, said Mr. Mitchell, the annual provincial grant to education was \$400,000, while in 1920 the annual grant was \$2,000,000, and that, said the minister, was even yet a trifle compared with what it ought to be. Compulsory education was said to be thought desirable by probably every English-speaking member on the floor of the Quebec Legislature, and also by many French Canadian members, but a large proportion of the population of the Province was not yet ready for compulsory education, and its adherents were making a mistake in trying to force its adoption on a majority who were of opinion that they knew best how to run their own affairs.

SOUTH DAKOTA RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—With nine-tenths of the vote of South Dakota in its presidential preferential primaries collected, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood had a lead of 3825 over Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, while he was 2100 ahead of Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, all Republican entrants. The additional figures will not change the result.

CANDIDACY WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Edward I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, whose former declaration to run as a candidate for the presidency in the Democratic state primary was held ineffective, succeeded in having his name withdrawn yesterday. This leaves Gilbert M. Hitchcock as the only Democrat in the field in Nebraska.

LEGISLATORS HEAR SUFFRAGE PLEAS

Two United States Senators Urge Ratification in Delaware, but Poll Shows Majority Still Opposed in Both Branches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DOVER, Delaware—Friends and opponents of equal suffrage had an open hearing today before a joint session of the Delaware Legislature. United States Senators Kenneth McKellar (D.), of Tennessee, and Thomas Sterling (R.), of South Dakota, pleaded forcefully for ratification of the Equal Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution. They were followed by Miss Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Delaware.

The women opponents of suffrage were represented by Mrs. Henry B. Compton, of Wilmington, and Mrs. Henry B. Scott, of Delaware City, Delaware, aided by several Dover women, all of whom spoke briefly. The meeting attracted hundreds of persons to Dover, many more than could crowd into Representative Hall, where the meeting was held.

But all the oratory did not seem to affect the situation. A poll taken after adjournment showed at least 21 representatives opposed to the ratification, with 11 certainly and possibly 12 in favor, and the Senate divided 10 to 7 against ratification. A decisive vote is looked for today.

Suffrage Extension in Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The Nebraska constitutional convention yesterday decided to propose an amendment to the Constitution, to grant women full suffrage. The amendment will be submitted separately at the special election on the Constitution set for September 21. If adopted it will go into effect on January 1, next.

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR TRADE CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Plans are being laid for the seventh annual foreign trade convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, in San Francisco May 12 to 15. The membership represents approximately three-fourths of the invested capital of America and it is expected that a large number of delegates will be present from other countries. Delegates from the Orient and the west coast of South America will be brought to the convention by special arrangement with the steamship companies; and those from the east coast of South America and from Havana will be brought by steamer to New Orleans, Louisiana, from which point they will come by train. The United States Department of State, the United States Department of Commerce, and other branches of the United States Government are co-operating to make the meeting of the utmost importance to American and foreign commercial interests. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council.

COMMUNITY MUSIC FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—Plans for the development of community music in North Carolina are announced by the bureau of extension of the University of North Carolina. Defining community music as everything that will be of aid in making the community musical, Prof. Paul J. Weaver says that the "sing" is the fundamental expression of community music, "for here every one can participate, no matter what the age or creed, and no matter if some cannot even carry a tune." The community chorus

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is the next step beyond the "sing" and beyond that comes the "chorus," the community band, and other community instrumental organizations. Mass music such as this, Mr. Weaver says, has proved its importance in American life. "It is in its very nature democratic. It is a most potent force in binding men together for a common cause and in forming and directing public sentiment. It is recognized as a vital factor in the present Americanization movement."

USE OF SCHOOL PLANTS IS URGED

Kansas Educators in Campaign for Larger Employment of Buildings and Extension of the School Term to 11 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Prof. H. E. Peach, of the Kansas State Normal, and Richard Allen, teacher of history and economics in the Montgomery County High School, have begun a campaign in Kansas for the more efficient use of the school buildings of the State and the extension of the school term to 11 months each year, instead of nine months, as at present.

"We are entirely too conservative; we are afraid to break with the past," said Mr. Allen in a statement in the Kansas Teacher. "I believe Mr. Peach is right, that the student can accomplish as much in three years of 44 weeks each as in four years of 36 weeks each, and if we graduate our students at the end of three years instead of at the end of four, we thereby reduce the number of students at any given time, in the high school by one-fourth, with resultant economies."

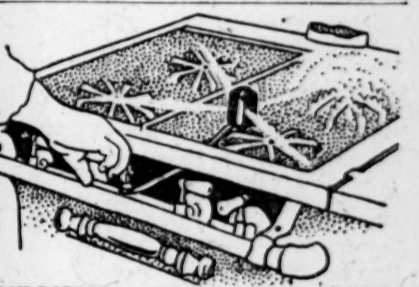
"The school building is empty entirely too much of the time. School is actually in session six hours a day, five days in the week, and this for only 36 weeks in the year; only 1080 hours a year, only a little over one-third of the working year. I do not contend that any given pupil or teacher should put in 10 or 12 hours a day, six days in the week, but that the school plant should be in use."

"I believe that the efficiency of the average high school plant may easily be doubled. Programs can be so adjusted as to enable both pupil and teacher so to arrange their work as to require no more hours of the day, and yet permit others to use the plant which, otherwise, would lie idle."

"Not only would the more continuous use of the school plant make for economy, both as to the use of the school plant and the students' time, but it would also afford many young people opportunity to secure more extended education, who otherwise would be compelled to leave school entirely and go to work. In this article I have referred only to the high school. What is true of the secondary school, in this respect, is almost doubly so of the college and university. The constant clamor for more room would not be heard if the equipment now in hand were used up to its maximum of efficiency."

TOLEDO FACES NEW CAR STRIKE

TOLEDO, Ohio—This city faces the prospect of another complete suspension of street car service because of an ultimatum from the Toledo Railways & Light Company, that the wage increase demanded by crews must be paid by the public.



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A Certain Man of Letters

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Every city large enough to support one or two theaters and a fair-sized public library contains likewise a type of man who may clearly be described as an odd. He is a part, or rather a hanger-on, of the theater and the library, for he passes nearly all of his time at one or the other place. In the morning when the library opens he is one of the first to check his hat, a soft one of well-worn felt, and to take a seat at a desk where the light is good. From a flat leather portfolio he brings forth a few sheets of yellow paper, one or two cards and a pencil. His day's work is about to begin. For years he has sat at the same table at precisely the same hour every day and opened the same letter-case. He is known to all the library staff but none knows his name, or how he earns his living.

Sometimes he brings along a voluminous manuscript whose pages are dog-eared along the edges from much handling, and whose paragraphs are criss-crossed with interlinear and marginal corrections. As he reads, additions are from time to time made to the work before him. It is clear from the reverent way in which he touches his papers that he considers them to enshrine a magnum opus. Nevertheless, you will search the publisher's announcements in vain for any forthcoming book by him, even if you are fortunate enough to know who he is.

The Heart of His Mystery

But let us suppose that your curiosity finally overcomes your scruples against prying into the private affairs of a fellow man, and you decide to follow him for a few days, to pluck out, if you can, the heart of his mystery. The librarian is usually willing to assist by giving, surreptitiously, a list of the books most called for by his friend. The particular man in question, who will serve as a representative of his type elsewhere, was engaged on a great work aimed to reveal the relations between drama and the history of philosophy. So at least the librarian said. Month after month he had called for the philosophers, beginning with Plato, although how far the reading was to be extended the librarian did not know. Greece was still occupying his attention. Aristotle and the Greek dramatists were being scanned thoroughly and slowly, but in translations, for it appeared that he knew no word of their language. On paper he had drawn up an elaborate outline into which all this information was to fit. This outline was composed mainly of classifications bearing such abstract titles as "the essence of tragedy in its aspect as a philosophical concept," and "comedy as an emotional force beyond reason." Beneath each title the page was crammed with quotations from his reading, which overflowed onto the other sheets in the utmost confusion.

The Usual Rebuff

At luncheon time he would sometimes disappear for the rest of the afternoon. Once when followed he was observed first to pause for a time at a cheap eating-house, where he consumed a bowl of bread and milk. From there he went to the office of a publishing house, and sent in a greasy card, which the office boy received with obvious suspicion. Meanwhile, of course, the bag of precious papers was kept carefully by him as he took his seat to wait. On more than one occasion he was kept waiting the whole afternoon, and always the message was in the end the same: "Mr. So-and-so would not be disengaged that day." These rebuffs he received with quiet dignity, more as a man who was having his opinions of the world confirmed than as one who should find in this refusal a grievance. In fact, a shrewd observer might have deduced from his expression that he regarded the loss as falling upon the publishers. "Here," he seemed to say, "is a man offering for sale a masterpiece. But they will not even look at it, nor hear what I have to say. It is stupidity, after all, that thrusts genius aside," and with this he would button his over-tight coat, flick a bit of lint from one of his shiny green seams, and go out. If the day were not too far spent, he would then return to the library.

His Old-Fashioned Home

If it was dusk, however, before the oracle gave forth its unfavorable tidings, he would go home. He lived in a little old-fashioned brick house which had a dinky card in a front window with the words "Furnished Rooms" printed on it. The house was on a side street in an unfashionable quarter of the city. If you were so far-minded to play the detective by ringing the doorbell, thereby summoning the landlady from the lower depths of the house, you would, however, find that she could give you little additional information. The rent was paid punctually every Friday; he received no friends, but she understood that he was well known in the literary world and that he earned his living from his writings; often there would be a light in his room until the early hours of morning. On these occasions he had said, in answer to her mild protest about burning so much gas, that he had important literary work

to finish. This was all she knew of him. At home he was as much of a mystery as abroad.

On First Nights

On the first nights of new plays his tall, spare figure, tightly buttoned up in the shabby coat, was always to be found standing in the lobby. He would watch the crowd arrive, nodding to each of the newspaper critics as they hurried past him, and then, before the curtain rose, he would go around to the gallery entrance, climb the stairs, and sit wedged in in the upper darkness. Here his propensity for note-taking would again reveal itself. Between the acts, when there was a little more light up there, he would write rapidly with a pencil on his favorite yellow paper. If you looked over his shoulder you would discover that he was at work upon a critique of the play. At the final curtain he would push through the gallery crowd down to the lobby again and once more stand there to watch the audience come out. If he should by any chance press forward to shake his hand and say a few words to that usually surprised individual concerning the play, falling the presence of the author, he would try to buttonhole a critic,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"A great work aimed to reveal the relations between drama and the history of philosophy"

but these, having had a like experience before, would generally contrive to escape. Do they not have to get to their respective newspaper offices as quickly as possible? There is no time for Aristotle or the philosophy of the drama at the close of an important first night.

Something Fine and Inspiring

Attendance on first nights completed the round of his self-appointed tasks. Why has he not succeeded, you ask? Here is a man who has devoted all his time to reading and study of the drama, who has never missed a first night, and yet when at last you learn his name, it is that of an unknown. Should you succeed in drawing him out, a difficult task since he is verbose only on paper, you would find his self-confidence unshaken. He is convinced that he is an unrecognized literary genius. You discover that he has sacrificed in his earlier days all offers of lucrative employment to stick to his writing, and yet he has never arrived. But he is far from discouraged, for he is certain that the blame is not to be found in his own work. It is the world's lack of appreciation that has kept him obscure. He is a veritable Don Quixote of literature, rambling through the world of books in search of adventures which turn out to be merely pathetic and ludicrous. No one will believe in his adventures enough to publish them. And yet he never loses faith. Each morning will find him starting forth at his desk in the library upon a fresh one. The magnum opus will never be finished, and the world will never learn from him of the relations of drama to philosophy, yet he will pursue his quest undaunted. There is something rather fine and inspiring in this type of man. He is almost a perpetual rebuke to others who complain over greater success than will ever be his. He does his day's task and is happy over the doing. Who shall say that his labor is in vain?

ALIEN PERCENTAGE IN DETROIT DIMINISHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—According to the report of the naturalization committee of the local Board of Commerce, Detroit is 33 1-3 per cent alien in population and is adding to its American citizenship probably faster than any other city in the United States.

The announcement was made in advance of the completion of the survey now in progress because of a Washington dispatch attributing to Frederick J. Schlotfeld, chief naturalization examiner of the Chicago district, the statement that Detroit is 60 per cent alien.

Eighty thousand aliens, which means "no-paper" or "first-paper" men, were found by the Board of Commerce's investigators in 80 plants visited. The total number of persons employed in the 80 factories was 250,000.

As evidence of increasing alacrity of the foreigner to become fully naturalized it was found that in 1919, 16,000 second-paper men took examinations for full citizenship, as against one-fifth that number the preceding year, and there were 25,000 applicants for first papers.

The naturalization committee so far has carried its educational work into 28 factories, outlining to the alien what steps he must take, and the knowledge he must have to obtain his first papers and explaining to the "second-paper" man how and where he can procure full papers, besides laying before him the reasons for severing old ties and making the purpose and ideals of his new land his purposes and ideals.

BRITISH CLOCKS, OLD AND NEW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The word "clock" has always been connected with bell, the Saxon clugga, Irish clog, Welsh clol, all having this derivation, and early clocks appear to have been rude mechanical arrangements by which bells sounded the passing hours. The word horologe stood for all time-recorders up to the reign of James I, and Chaucer speaks of the "Cock crowing as regularly as Clock or Abbey Horologe." Soon the inventive made clocks in which the bells were struck by "jacks," queer figures, and really very clever in their way. St. Paul's Cathedral had such a clock, and its sturdy little men were called Paul's Jacks. One Bartholomew was the Cathedral clock-keeper in 1285, and we trust fared well upon a daily "allowance" of a loaf of bread. Decker proudly informs us that "the reign of St. Paul's goes truer by five notes than St. Sepulchre's chimers." The sister Cathedral, across the water at Southwark, determined to surpass old St. Paul's, so in 1344, Walter the Orgonator of Southwark was bidden "make and fix a Dial" on its clock and that it "should be made with all splendour imaginable."

Fifteenth Century Clock

At Southwark can still be seen "Jack the Smelter," a quaint oak figure, duly clad in armor, carrying a heavy sword with which to smite his bell, and supposed to date from the early fifteenth century, while Rye Parish Church can boast of a clock with two Jacks, the reputed gift of Queen Elizabeth. Belonging to this fraternity of "Jacks," though surmounting a very elaborate clock, were the far-famed popular heroes of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, Gog and Magog, who, in their gay trappings of bright paint and gold, delighted the passing crowds, under many Lord Mayors, as they pounded away with their clubs upon the bells between them. Exceeding proud was Mr. Thomas Harry of Water Lane, Blackfriars, of his achievement, for he writes in 1678, "I will do one thing more, which London shall not show the like, I will make two hands show the hours and minutes, without the Church, upon a double Dial."

One of the Pioneers

Such was the resoluteness of the old clockmakers, of whom Peter Lightfoot was one of the pioneers. This master worker, in 1335, constructed the celebrated clock at Glastonbury Abbey, which was removed to Wells Cathedral in the reign of Henry VIII, where it still remains. It is a very complicated and ornate affair, with a dial some six feet large, and the "works," which continued on active service for nearly five centuries, are of surprisingly modern type. Gradually, portable clocks began to appear, and Sir John Paston writes in the spring of 1469: "I praye you speke wt. Harcourt off the Abbeys for a lyell Clocke whyche I sent him . . . to amend, and yt ye will get it off him, an it be redy, and send it me, and as for money for his labour, he hath another clock of myn, whyche . . . he maye kepe tyll I paye him"; reminding us of Shakespeare's

German clock
Still a-repairing, ever out of frame,
And never going aright.

This little matter of "never going right" was counted a special prerogative of clocks, for many years, and that at Hampton Court, erected in 1549, is credited with being the first reliable one in England.

Favorite Gifts

The wedding morning gift of Henry VIII to poor Anne Boleyn was an extremely beautiful copper-gilt, and finely engraved clock, which is still at Windsor Castle. Clocks appear to have been favorite presents of this monarch, for "Orloges" mostly, glass of foreign make, figure largely in his accounts, and "Strangers" indeed, almost monopolized the trade in the finer clocks and watches, not only importing them, but settling in England to make them.

This, in time, greatly alarmed the English makers, who as years went on, were able to produce marvelous specimens themselves, and led to the formation of the Clockmakers Company, who were granted their charter by Charles I. By 1600 clocks began to be fairly cheap, and were found in most homes. They were chiefly of the "bird-cage" and "caterpillar" varieties, reproductions of which continue to the present. Pendulum clocks arrived about 1658, the Dutch family of Fromantell, members of the Clockmakers Company, living at Mops Alley, Bankside, Southwark, being supposed to have invented them. On May 3, 1661, Evelyn writes, "Returned by Fromantells, ye famous Clockmakers, to see some Pendules." Wonderfully beautiful bracket clocks came into fashion when the accession of Charles II heralded the return of idleness, a very decorative specimen by Henry Jones of Inner Temple Gate, costing the King £130, a huge sum in those days.

"Grandfather Clock"

Our typical "grandfather clock" appeared a little later, and was at first made chiefly of oak and walnut. Thomas Tompkin, who worked from 1676 onward, was celebrated for these clocks, and many by him and other makers of that time are still in existence. Mahogany was not used till 1716, and the English copies of the Japanese and oriental lacquer, which command such fabulous prices for these clocks now, were much in request between 1710 and 1750. The "Act of Parliament Clocks," with their great plain, friendly faces, so often to be met with in old inns, remind us of taxation storms of other days, for they were obligingly provided by "mine hosts" for their watchless guests, when Mr. Pitt imposed his much-resented tax upon all timekeepers.

So much for a few of the clocks and their makers of old-time England. What of today? As with many other of the island industries, quality, durability, and high finish, rather than quantity and cheapness, characterizes its activities, and English first-class "levers" and men's large open-faced watches are credited with being second to none. Coventry, Birmingham, Tottenham, and Croydon are the centers where clocks and watches are made in their entirety. Clerkenwell, the traditional home of the industry, confining itself mainly to the manufacture of "parts." Here the British Horological Institute is always energetically engaged in educating recruits for the craft, whose numbers have considerably increased since the termination of its present work is the classes which it has been conducting for some time, with the active cooperation of the Clockmakers Company, as part of the government scheme for the training of former soldiers. Those responsible have thrown themselves most whole-heartedly and sympathetically into their task, and have devised a 12 months' course of instruction, which enables an intelligent man to become quite a fair "all round" repairer, though, naturally, a much longer time is needed for the production of a first-rate worker.

And for the future: this fascinating industry, with its great traditions should attract the modern craftsman, who, by his high technical skill, and his trained capacity for imaginative design, could strike out a new line, and produce characteristically British clocks and watches, which by artistic originality and fine workmanship, would be certain of a high place in the world's markets.

THE PARK RANGER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Ha-loo! Ha-loo!"
The distant call startled the girl as she stood stirring the simmering beans over the open camp fire.

"I wonder who that is," she whispered to her companion.
"I can't imagine, unless it is the park ranger," the man replied. He was busily cutting off the twigs from a branch of scrub oak, preparatory to forcing it through the mouth of the great stone camp-fire stove, there to burn lustily and heat the large sheet of iron which held the steaming cooking utensils.

"Ha-loo! Ha-loo!" Again came the call.

"Guess I'd better see who he is and what he wants." The man put down the hatchet and tramped through the sagebrush to the small path below.

The girl shifted the pan of beans, turned the steak, and adjusted the steaming ears of corn. Then she watched her companion disappear into the deepening twilight gloom. A cool breeze had suddenly sprung up, a characteristic of the California summer evenings. But the girl was warm from bending over the roaring fire, and the growing coolness was pleasant.

Answering the Call

She looked up at the translucent sky from the hollow shut in by the dark, brush-grown hills, and swelled the fragrant sage and enjoyed the soft, clear air. Then she went over to the bench under the group of scrub oak trees. The little sounds of falling leaves, twittering wild canaries, and moving wild creatures were all delightful to her. Getting her sweater and walking stick, she followed the man down the narrow path which led through sage and manzanita bushes, out of the inclosure of hills to the open space of the narrow valley below. She looked back once to watch the column of smoke from the fire. Tiny sparks danced upward as if happy to escape from the prison where they had been confined so long. The breezes caught them, whirled and tossed them until snap! snuffed out, they fell or were spun far and wide, their brief dance of joy complete. The little amphitheater was growing quite dark. "Filled with hush to the brim," she quoted softly. The groups of scrub oak trees seemed to guard the entrance protectively. Overhead in the brilliant sky hung the new moon and its pendant star.

At the turn of the path, she saw a tall figure on horseback reaching quickly, in a few moments she reached the man.

"What is it?" she inquired.
"This man says he's the park ranger and that it's time to close the park," replied her companion.

"Oh, but our supper!" she exclaimed. Goaded by the closer and taller figure on horseback, she explained in a pleading voice, "Our supper is just ready to eat. We can't possibly leave now."

"That's my orders, Miss. Six o'clock in winter, eight o'clock in summer." The girl was amazed. How could

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she have taken so long about cooking! Truly the bright, shining sky had deceived her.

The ranger pushed back his hat to rub his forehead, revealing a lean face with an uncompromising expression. Instantly the girl recognized him.

"Oh, you're her husband, the lady in the pretty bungalow, up the arroyo, where I've stopped many a time for a drink from that geranium-covered watering spout. Your wife has told me about you and your work, how your 'patrol' covers many miles, and of the long hours that she spends alone tending her flowers and chickens. Oh, you'll know me, for I live just over this ridge of hills in the white plaster house overlooking the valley, and I often come over here for long tramps in the park. Don't you remember last summer how you showed me the thousands of tiny oak and sycamore trees the authorities are setting out, and how you explained to me the interesting system of irrigating? And don't you recollect the canyon you showed me all black and desolate after the fire that swept through it? Why, here is the very walking stick you made me from the root of a burnt manzanita bush." She held up her stout, curiously formed walking stick. "Please don't make us go. We are just about to eat our supper."

A Recognition

The ranger leaned forward in his saddle to see the girl.

"Hm, it's you, is it? Well," he drawled, "You can stay until I inspect that range of hills yonder; er—it'll take me about, till nine o'clock, I reckon. God-dap, Nell."

And the ranger moved slowly down the open space, seeming to grow taller and taller until the oak trees hid him from sight.

"Come. Hurry. Our dinner!" The girl and the man dashed back to the fire.

As they munched away at the corn and steak, suddenly the girl exclaimed, "Why, it would ordinarily take that ranger but half an hour to make the trip over those hills."

Then they both laughed merrily.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Good Films Are Available

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to reply, through your columns, to the letter of Walter F. Davison of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, published in The Christian Science Monitor, February 27, 1920. I ask the privilege because I realize that the "movie problem" of which he speaks is not confined to his community alone, and I believe that good will come to a greater number by sending this letter to you than to an individual.

The letter was to the "mighty film factories of the United States," or, as he addresses them farther down in the letter, "ye little hucksters of the yellow films." Proceeds then to tell them that he is "heartily ashamed of what they are doing with the 'master educational idea' of this age." Also speaks of the "morbid and unwholesome atmospheres and of a cheap and crude vulgarity," etc., of the films. "We are sickened with your unhealthy problem films. We are calling for British films. Pictures must be clean before you dare to send them into the clear eyes of our boys and girls."

Let me say, I am not connected with the film corporations, nor am I writing this at their instigation. It is purely a desire to be of service to mankind, to tell people of the various communities, suffering as a result of salacious and unwholesome films, that there is a way to solve the critical situation. It has been done, it can be done again.

The time was when I said, "I am from Missouri, you will have to show me if there are any good pictures." There was only one picture show operating, within a radius of several miles, in the particular community to which I have reference. The pictures shown were a disgrace, an insult to the intelligence, and a crime; in fact, young boys who were brought before the courts on various charges, said

"What is it?" she inquired.
"This man says he's the park ranger and that it's time to close the park," replied her companion.
"Oh, but our supper!" she exclaimed. Goaded by the closer and taller figure on horseback, she explained in a pleading voice, "Our supper is just ready to eat. We can't possibly leave now."

"That's my orders, Miss. Six o'clock in winter, eight o'clock in summer." The girl was amazed. How could

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WHERE IT IS ALWAYS GREEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

You may go there in October, or December, or January—go there any month of the year and there will always be greenness to rest your eyes—and the farther in you go, the greener it gets.

Hurry on over the conventional, well-worn paths that everybody takes; down a slight incline past a cluster of moss-covered trees; up a short, steep hill with tall firs and larches on either hand; through an arch; then round, round a curve; then a sharp run down a very steep little path; and, gradually, by following all these quaint, twisting paths you arrive at a small one of which the earth is black and leafy and fragrant.

Just enough room for one to wander here! On your left hand are trees and bushes and hundreds and hundreds of ferns, among them many maidenhair ones; there are trees that seem to stand a-tiptoe to reach the sky and there are trees drooping and trees fallen and all the fallen ones have wonderful mantles of thick green moss and from them spring maidenhair ferns! Mark you, we are here in December and there is a lot of green and it is all dripping wet! Drops of water shine on the ferns and hang in glistening globules from the branches of the trees—fairer than precious stones!

On your right hand are still trees and bushes, but they stand only two or three deep, as they are on the edge of the cliff that runs right round this walk, and there is no gradual incline, but the cliff, rocky and bare, falls sharply down 100 feet or more into the sea—yes, that's the other secret! Right down there you can see it breaking over the rocks and shimmering through the foliage. No matter how many times you take this walk, there are always new things to discover and always there is the waterfall that comes tumbling, tearing, leaping, roaring down, and it barely has time to nod as it hurries under the little bridge and down, down the side of the rocky cliff, for it hears the voice of the sea!



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CRISIS SEEN IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Constructive Policies Necessary, Says Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania—Declares Negro Is a Greatly Neglected Asset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Education, the housing situation, transportation, industrial relations, development of water power, and shipping, were a few of the several topics touched upon last evening by William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, at the twentieth annual meeting of the New England Street Railway Club at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"We are at a critical place in our national career," Governor Sproul said. "If we choose the right path, we shall go forward to a new era of prosperity and progress the like of which the world has never seen." Continuing, Governor Sproul said in part:

"Let us hope that the next administration at Washington may give its immediate attention to the simplification and coordination of the governmental activities, that non-producers may not thrive at the taxpayers' expense, and that absolute and unnecessary burdens may be eliminated.

"Let us trust that the crisis in our school system, public and collegiate, may receive some attention from our national statesmen. Nothing has stood us in better stead in our trying days than our American educational system. It is the mainstay of the Republic. It is the fountain head of our democracy, and disloyalty and destruction cannot make real headway in our land if we continue to educate our people properly.

A Neglected Asset

"We are not helping our colored neighbor as we should, and who will say that he has a fair chance to help himself. With no thought of breaking any social barrier of race or blood, but with a helping hand to encourage and protect him in his rights and rational aspirations for bettering his conditions, we might develop a pride of craft and service in him which would aid mightily in solving many problems of industrial and agricultural efficiency in this country. Surely, here is an 'altruistic stunt' big enough for the biggest visioned men and women of America, and the opportunity is right at home.

"The housing situation in the country, and especially in the industrial centers, is becoming a menace to public safety and good order, and, if not soon remedied, is bound to react unfavorably upon our citizenship. I am convinced that encouragement for home-building and home-owning, under such restrictions as will promote thrift and good living, must be given by the communities, the states, and perhaps even by the Nation, through public credits, carefully administered, in some such fashion as the farm-loan plan of the federal government. Ownership of property helps to make a substantial and self-respecting citizenry.

"Another very important business problem is the tender care which our great transportation system will require while it is getting over its two years' spree of government control. A far-seeing policy of encouragement and assistance will have to be pursued if our transportation lines are to be anything like what will be required in the development of the next few years."

The Kansas Experiment

Referring to the new Industrial Relations Court of Kansas, Governor Sproul said: "The Kansas experiment will be carefully watched, for the problem is a big one, and if a panacea has been found for the misunderstandings which cause so much loss in production and so seriously impede our industrial progress, we may hail the dawn of a better day.

"The development of our water powers to relieve our people as far as possible of the uncertainties of mining and transportation, and assure them of a constant supply of electricity, is a live subject for our government leaders.

"Our farmers, short of help and confronted with rising costs, must be aided in the more efficient, more intensive methods which are needed to meet the demands of the times and

to make agriculture profitable. Our shipping, so long neglected, and in the exigency of war provided at such a cost as to almost stagger us in our old ideas of values, presents a problem which will require the best thought of our most capable commercial leaders, lest we drop back into our former position of maritime feebleness.

"Never before in the history of our people, or of any people, were there such opportunities for service as are offered to us today."

Other speakers included Samuel L. Powers, president of the club; Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts; Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, and Matthew C. Brush, president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation.

NEW JERSEY CITY TO PAY TEACHERS MORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMDEN, New Jersey—In order to keep its teaching staff on a high level of efficiency, and make the instructors contented, the Camden Board of Education has adopted a new salary schedule giving substantial increases which will effect all grades of teachers. A minimum wage has been set, intended to enable the teachers to meet the cost of living, and a graduated scale will be put into effect whereby the instructors will receive an additional increase of \$100 yearly until a maximum has been reached. The board a few months ago increased salaries, but later consideration developed that they were not sufficient, and without any pressure on the part of the staff the present scale was established to go into effect on July 1, 1921.

The minimum salary will be \$1200 a year. In the elementary grades teachers may receive from \$1700 to \$1900, and departmental teachers will be paid \$1900 and \$2000. Principals' salaries will be \$2600 to \$3200, and supervisors will receive from \$2500 to \$3500.

PROJECT FOR SHIP CANAL DISAPPROVED

NEW YORK, New York—Disapproval of the project to construct a ship canal in the St. Lawrence River by joint action of the United States and Canada was expressed by Charles N. Chadwick, chairman of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, at a conference of the delegation here yesterday. New York, he said, would derive no benefit from such a canal, but would suffer a diversion of some of its commerce thereby.

SUFFRAGE ACTION TO BE URGED

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The resolution passed by the Republican state convention requesting Governor Holcomb to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be presented to the Governor next Tuesday by Col. I. M. Ullman, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, at the convention. At suffrage headquarters yesterday, members of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association stated that they refused to consider the Governor's statement declining again to call a special session, as a definite refusal since the resolution has not yet reached him.

STATE TAKES OVER FERRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—Of the greatest interest to thousands of motorists is the announcement that the State of Maine has taken over the inadequate ferry service across the Kennebec River, between Bath and Woolwich, on the shore route from Portland to Rockland, Bangor, Bar Harbor and New Brunswick, and has planned improvements which will do away with the delays that in the past have spoiled the trip of many tourists and, in fact, has caused a large number of motorists to cut out that part of the State from their itinerary.

MR. BRYAN'S ADVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—William Jennings Bryan, speaking of proposals pending before the Illinois constitutional convention, declared that the new Constitution should express the will of the people. He favored the initiative and referendum, the recall of judges, equal education for children, public ownership of public utilities, and a single standard of morality.

CANADA TO DELAY DECISION ON NAVY

Minister of Marine States Naval Policy Not to Be Permanently Settled Until After the Coming Imperial Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, made his promised statement regarding the government's naval policy. In the course of his remarks, the Minister said that the government had had under consideration for some time past the question of the naval defense of Canada and the suggestions made in the report of Admiral Jellicoe. It had been decided, he added, to defer for the present the adoption of a permanent naval policy for Canada in view of Canada's heavy financial commitments, and also in view of the fact that Great Britain had not yet decided on her permanent naval policy. There was also the fact that the imperial conference was to be held in the near future, at which the whole question of the naval defense of the empire would be brought up for discussion.

The minister went on to say that the government had decided to carry on the Canadian naval service along pre-war lines and had accepted the offer of Great Britain of one light cruiser and two torpedo-boat destroyers to take the place of the present obsolete and useless training ships, the Niobe and the Rainbow. In order to be free to thoroughly reorganize and place the present service on an economical and efficient basis, the Minister of Naval Service has issued orders for the demobilization of all officers and naval ratings, and for the discontinuance of civilian help at headquarters and at the naval dockyards at Halifax and Esquimaux.

Mr. Ballantyne also stated that the Canadian officers who are in the imperial fleet, and who are now being paid by the Canadian Government, will be recalled and placed on duty with the Canadian naval service. The Canadian college at Esquimaux will be continued. After reorganization has been completed, only those officers and other ratings and civilians would be taken on who were absolutely necessary and possessed the qualifications desired.

Mr. Ballantyne then made the announcement that Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, director of Canadian naval service, had retired. The Minister added that the admiral had been director of naval service since the inception of the naval service in 1910, and that he had performed his duties in a satisfactory manner. He tendered him the thanks of the Canadian Government.

The Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, leader of the Opposition, said that the honorable gentlemen on his side of the House would join with the Minister in expressing their gratitude to Admiral Kingsmill.

Navy League's Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Navy League of Canada representing a constituency of 60,000 members throughout the Dominion is surprised at the action of the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Service, in demobilizing the Canadian naval service and from Dominion headquarters here has issued a call to all its branches throughout Canada to press upon the government at Ottawa the imperative

need for the development of the Dominion's naval and marine forces. All the members of the federal Cabinet at Ottawa have been memorialized in the following wire: "Navy League of Canada learns with deep regret intention of the government to abandon active naval policy. Navy League covenant calls for action whereby Canada's naval defenses may be safeguarded in a manner and to a degree worthy of British traditions of sea supremacy and Canada's proud record of the past five years as a loyal participating nation in the responsibilities of imperial unity. Navy League from Halifax to Vancouver stands firm to the covenant and appeals confidently to the government for support."

CONVOYING SHIPS EXTREMELY SLOW

Rear Admiral Fletcher so Testifies—Procrastination by Secretary Daniels a Navy Handicap, Says Captain Palmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher, who was relieved from his command at Brest, France, on October 21, 1917, by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who then held the rank of admiral, said yesterday, in testimony before the naval court of inquiry called at his request to investigate the circumstances of his removal, that the vessels assigned to his command for convoying troopships were so slow that they could hardly keep up with the transports they were supposed to protect.

Of 15 vessels, he said, only three were fit for off-shore duty. The Alcedo, one of the largest vessels under his command, was so much slower than the vessels she was escorting that it was necessary for her commander to run a straight course while the others zigzagged.

Most of his vessels at Brest were converted yachts and fishing smacks, Rear Admiral Fletcher said. He was removed shortly after the transport Antilles was sunk by a German submarine, but procedure was so slow that this point had not been reached in his testimony at the time of adjournment.

It was said yesterday by friends of Rear Admiral Sims that the attempt of Rear Admiral Fletcher to obtain a hearing had been unsuccessful until charges were made by Rear Admiral Sims against Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and the department as a whole.

Before the whole committee yesterday, Capt. Leigh C. Palmer, who was chief of the Bureau of Navigation during the war, asserted that the procrastination of Secretary Daniels had been the initial handicap of the navy. The Secretary, he said, had ordered recruiting for the naval reserve stopped, but recruiting continued, nevertheless.

Both sides in the Fletcher hearing yesterday expressed regret that documents of importance could not be introduced in evidence because Navy Department files were in a confused condition. Owing to the lapse of two years since Rear Admiral Fletcher's removal, the court or inquiry cannot lead to a court-martial or to any other result than perhaps vindication of the complaining officer. It is understood that the board of promotion will meet soon, and that Rear Admiral Fletcher's record might be injured if the removal from his post in France stood as it originally was recorded.

EFFORT TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Hints of the Excessive Use of Money in Pre-Campaign Cans are Made—Senator Borah Proposes Strict Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Persistent effort is being made to ascertain the character of the backing of presidential candidates. Senators, organized labor, and organized farmers are among those who have put searching questions, one of which is the blunt, "Where are you getting the money to finance your campaign?"

The charge has been made that Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood has the backing of large financial interests, including American oil operators in Mexico. The fact that the meat packers have shown a friendly attitude toward A. Mitchell Palmer since the Department of Justice came to an agreement with them, has caused a scrutinizing eye to be cast in his direction.

The conviction of Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, on charges of violation of the Corrupt Practices Act in the Michigan senatorial election, has made men of both parties keener in watching candidates for evidences of the use of money which may subject them to criticism and condemnation.

Under the provisions of a bill prepared by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, which will be introduced in the Senate today, candidates for the presidential nominations would be brought under the Corrupt Practices Act. The immediate reason for drafting the bill was the recent publication of assertions that \$1,000,000 was being expended to secure the Republican nomination for Major-General Wood. The Borah bill provides that "no candidate for President shall give, contribute, expend, use or promise, or cause to be given, contributed, used or promised, in procuring his nomination for the presidency any sum in the aggregate in excess of \$10,000 for any one state." Personal and traveling expenses of the candidate are not included.

All expenditures by committees or associations working for any candidate are included in the \$10,000 limit set by the Borah bill. The measure also stipulates that statements of expenditures must be filed with the Attorney-General of the United States within a period from 15 days before the nominating convention is held until 30 days after the convention.

"I am introducing the bill simply because of the wholesale use of money that is being made in the presidential

campaign this year," said Senator Borah. "The war profiteers are entering the campaigns of both parties and are spending enormous sums. They are getting rid of lots of their excess profits that have been bothering them. I am informed that at least \$100,000 is being spent every day for all the candidates that are in the field, and the conventions are two months off. The use of money is as bad in one party as in the other, and I expect to show within a few days that more money is being spent for some of the Democratic candidates than for any of the Republican candidates."

RECLAMATION URGED OF WASTE MATERIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reclamation of waste material was urged in a statement issued yesterday by Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, who points out that the spring months are a time of renovation and improvement, and that utilization of waste material as far as possible will assist in reducing living costs.

"Do not waste waste—but turn it back into the channels of commerce," he said. "You will be surprised at the tiny little sum of money that can be derived by turning over all character of old paper, rags, rubber, and metal and other odds and ends to the junk dealers, who will in turn turn this waste back into useful trades."

"It has been estimated that the value of unreclaimed waste material throughout the United States in the form of paper, rubber, metals, etc., is about \$500,000,000. Fully 90 per cent of this material can be reclaimed through the proper efforts."

NAVAL LONG-DISTANCE AEROPLANE FLIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Navy plans for the future call for long-distance flights at each naval air station once in every quarter. Three flying boats from the naval air station at San Diego, California, will attend the naval reserve day celebration at San Francisco, California, this week, returning by March 29. The Rockaway, New York, station is also making distance flights, from Rockaway to Pensacola, Florida. It is expected the N.C.-2 will make that flight and that Commander A. C. Read will be in charge of it. Later the N.C.-2 and the N.C.-3 will be used for training at Pensacola. The N.C.-4, which made the trans-Atlantic flight, will be placed probably in the National Museum here. Boats of the N.C. type are expected to be sent soon to the Pacific coast for work with the Pacific fleet.

MR. HOUSTON URGES TAXATION REFORM

Simplification of Greatest Importance, He Declares—People Pictured as More Concerned With Spending Than Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—People are spending more money today than they have ever spent, showing both that they have it to spend and that they are not concerned with saving, remarked David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, in discussing yesterday the financial situation of the country.

"If you will apply to any of the hotels at the resorts along the Atlantic coast from Washington south, or west to Ohio, I venture to say you will not be able to get a room," he added in amplification of his statement.

Liberty bonds, he said, offered an investment worthy of receiving a larger proportion of money from the public than they were getting.

Asked about the report of the importation of \$40,000,000 in gold into this country, Mr. Houston said that he had been hearing about that gold for a long time but had not yet seen any of it. It is his opinion that the difficulties of foreign exchange cannot be adjusted until the European countries can import more largely from the United States. Americans do not seem to understand that they must send more abroad and in consequence use less here, he said.

The Secretary of the Treasury is extremely anxious that early action should be taken by Congress in regard to simplification of taxation, which he regards as of the greatest importance. If something is not done at this session the matter will, the Secretary has been informed, go over until the autumn or winter of 1921, with the result that unless they are to become retroactive, which is a condition that would arouse the taxpayer to great resentment, both income and profits taxes would have to be collected on the present basis until the end of 1922.

Under the present system, the taxpayer does not know when he is through, and a sense of confusion prevails which Mr. Houston has urged Congress to dispel, asking among other things that substantial uniformity of treatment be accorded to persons in business. He has submitted to the House Ways and Means Committee a plan for accomplishing this.



SUN SWEET PRUNE BREAD

HERE is one of the most delicious, and the most wholesome, of all fruit-breads. For SUN SWEET Prune Bread gives you all the goodness of the wheat—blended with the fine fruit-flavor of California's top-quality prunes:

One cup scalded milk, 1 tablespoonful melted shortening, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1/2 cake yeast dissolved in 1/4 cup of lukewarm water, between 3 and 3 1/2 cups flour, and 1 cup cooked Sun Sweet Prunes drained and cut in quarters (or smaller).

Put shortening, sugar and salt in hot milk, let stand until lukewarm, then add dissolved yeast and flour gradually, beating well until too stiff to stir. Turn on moulding

board and knead in remaining flour until mixture is smooth. Place in well-greased bowl, brush dough over with melted shortening, cover and allow to rise in a warm place to twice its original bulk, then turn on board, add prunes, knead and shape into loaves. Place in greased pans, having them about half full. Brush over loaves with melted shortening, let rise again and bake in a hot oven about 45 minutes for a medium-sized loaf.

Then watch the family "take" to it! Watch the children ask for it at lunch and after school—to them it will be bread and jam both. Watch them call for SUN SWEET Prune Bread every day, at every meal!

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NEW YORK

"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

LABOR SAID TO BE MISREPRESENTED

Mr. Gompers Tries to Show That Workingmen and Farmers Need to Guard Against Exploiters Driving Them Apart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Labor is being attacked and misrepresented in such a way as would be adopted if reactionary and exploiting interests were undertaking a campaign against it, according to an editorial on "Real Farmers vs. Professional Farmers," by Samuel Gompers, in the current number of the American Federationist, in which he endeavors to show that the interests of farmers and workingmen are similar and that both must guard against "gamblers, exploiters, and profiteers" who are trying to drive them apart. Mr. Gompers says:

"It is but natural that at a time when so many issues vital to public welfare are to the fore, those who are interested in providing bulwarks of protection for greed and for industrial autocracy seek to seek to misrepresent Labor. Labor is engaged in a great effort to protect the processes of democracy—to make the principles and facts of democracy the rules of life and of our every-day conduct. It is engaged in a struggle for the rights of humanity. It is engaged in a battle to enlarge the human horizon and to eliminate from American life evils which are a scourge to the great masses of our people.

"It is to be expected that those who are interested in perpetuating the evils against which Labor contends will seek to create a feeling of distrust of Labor and to misrepresent Labor wherever the opportunity offers. Whether such a campaign has been begun under the actual direction of reactionary and exploiting elements is not a matter that can be proven at this time. What may be said is that work is being done of a character such as would be done if such a campaign were under way.

Distrust Increased

"Between the industrial workers of the city and the agricultural producers of the country there have come into existence numerous agencies which are able to maintain themselves largely through exploitation of either the farmers or the workers or both. For reasons that are partly historical and partly mythical there has been more or less of distrust between city wage workers and farmers. The gamblers, exploiters, and profiteers who have come in between these two productive forces have done much to remove the distrust originally there. As a matter of fact they have increased it.

"The men who perform the work upon the farms have been told prolific stories about the strikes of the men who work in the cities. It has been said to the farmer that the strike of the industrial worker is not only a strike at the employer but is a strike at the farmer. The American trade union movement courts no favors and asks no special consideration from any source. It does demand, however, that it be not misrepresented and it will persist in the struggle to improve the conditions under which life is lived and to enlarge the opportunities that come with freedom."

Need of Striking

Mr. Gompers then quotes a farm journal as saying that farmers must cut down "both expenses and production or operate at a heavy loss," and that the farmer "is a zone of enough business man to take the former alternative." Mr. Gompers remarks: "Note . . . the admission that the farmer adopts the business-like course of striking." He continues:

"The impression that seems to be in the minds of some persons who discuss Labor affairs for the enlightenment of the agricultural community is that workers in the cities resort to the strike out of sheer wilfulness or perversity and that the only result of strikes is to curtail production while giving the workers a chance to enjoy highly pleasant and profitable vacations. It is this idea which needs correction. It should be unnecessary at this time to restate the principle that is involved in the strike or to restate the reason for using the strike. The only reason that exists for such a necessity is that a large number of people are paid to perpetuate ignorance."

Francis H. Sisson, of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, is quoted as saying that the average wages of organized workers were, during the week of February 7, 1920, only 55 per

cent higher than in 1913, and during the same period, living costs had advanced 83 per cent.

Increases Not Voluntary

"No one familiar with American industrial organization will contend that even the 55 per cent advance of wages was given voluntarily by employers," he asserts. "As a matter of fact it was necessary to strike and in many cases to strike hard, to bring the average even up to that figure. Not the farmer in America nor yet any other section of the population will see its standard of living lowered without protest."

"At about the time Attorney-General Palmer was bringing injunction proceedings against the United Mine Workers to prevent them from making a strike order effective, Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture was advising the farmers of America to plant less wheat during the coming year," says Mr. Gompers, who quotes a farm journal as saying that wheat acreage is this year 33 per cent under that of 1919. There are many specific instances, Mr. Gompers says, of farmers reducing output, as admitted by farm journals, which resent bitterly any strikes by city dwellers.

RAILROAD ANNOUNCES REDUCTION IN RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DULUTH, Minnesota—The first railway, it is said, in the United States to reduce its passenger fares to the pre-war basis is the Duluth, Missabe & Northern, operating a line from this city to many points on the Mesabi iron range. It has announced a reduction to the 25c per mile basis on which it operated before the roads were taken over by the government, and fares were increased to 3c per mile. The Duluth & Iron Range road will also reduce its rates in the near future. Both these roads belong to the United States Steel Corporation.

No announcement has been made by these roads as to a reduction to the pre-war basis on iron ore; the former standard rate was 65c a ton from all Minnesota mining points to Duluth; the government raised this to \$1, although there was a large profit at the former figure, and though the advance to \$1 came out of the mines, which were struggling against odds and not making money. They are awaiting an announcement of policy on the part of the ore-carrying roads, and hope that old rates will be returned when the season of navigation opens. A reduction to 65c a ton will mean a difference to the mining operators of this and Itasca counties alone amounting to about \$18,500,000 during 1920. Mine operators do not feel as keen for this reduction as they might, did they really expect that, if it is made, they will benefit. Their experience always has been that any reduction in freight rates on ore has inured to the benefit of the pig iron makers, and not to the miners. They fear that any reduction now will go the same way.

STEEL MILLS MAY TURN TO FUEL OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—That fuel oil will be generally adopted in the Mahoning Valley steel mills as a partial fuel at least, is predicted here as a result of the extensive curtailment of production during the last two weeks. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company already has installed oil burners in some departments, and is considering the extension of their use if a sufficient supply of fuel oil can be assured.

Because of shutdowns in certain departments, one plant alone estimates that 2000 of its employees have left Youngstown for other cities, where their services are in demand, and it is believed that three months will be necessary to bring the Labor situation back to normal when full operations are resumed.

MAINE REPUBLICANS FOR AMENDED TREATY

BANGOR, Maine—Acceptance of the Treaty of Peace with reservations, ratification of woman suffrage, and enforcement of prohibition were favored in resolutions presented to the Republican state convention here yesterday. A resolution disapproving government ownership of railroads and steamships was also offered. Nominations for six candidates for presidential electors were made, and state, district, and county committees were elected.

MR. MORGENTHAU AT STATE DEPARTMENT

Conference Precedes Probable Early Departure of New Ambassador to Mexico City—General Pershing Is Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador designate to Mexico, was in conference yesterday afternoon with Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Gen. John J. Pershing, former commander-in-chief of the United States expeditionary forces in Europe, in the office of Secretary Baker. He had previously conferred with Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and with Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State. It was said at the State Department that in all probability Mr. Morgenthau would go to Mexico City at once following his confirmation by the Senate.

No statement was made at the War Department concerning the meeting of General Pershing and Mr. Morgenthau in the office of the secretary. It is known, however, that the State Department feels no apprehension concerning conditions in Mexico which are considered satisfactory. Banditry has been practically eliminated in the greater part of the country, and armed opposition to the Carranza Government is almost negligible.

The program of pacification undertaken by the Carranza forces is now, according to the most reliable information available, nearly complete. Villistas are still operating occasionally, but on the whole, conditions are probably more favorable in Mexico than they have been in some years. The State Department had no information about a reported Villista outbreak at a farm settlement near Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, on March 14.

Owing to the activities of the Senate sub-committee headed by Albert E. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, which has been investigating conditions in Mexico, it is probable that the confirmation of Mr. Morgenthau's appointment will not come until after the report of the Fall committee has been made. That committee held hearings in Washington for several months, conspicuous among those attending being Edward L. Doheny and other prominent oil men. The Carranza Government is credited with having announced recently that a number of witnesses who appeared before the committee would not be permitted to reenter Mexico, on the ground that they were interventionist propagandists. Senator Fall, before the appointment of the committee, was a strong advocate of prompt action against Mexico.

BOLSHEVIKI CAPTURE TWO AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—State Department advices received yesterday by way of London told of the capture by the Bolsheviks of two citizens of the United States, Dr. A. W. Stickney, a geologist, and H. D. T. Reynolds, both employees of a London

firm. They were captured at Novo Nikolaevsk.

The department announced that it had communicated at once with the Embassy at London and with the United States Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, urging that vigorous inquiries be made to verify the reports from London and to learn all the circumstances connected with the case.

Dr. Alfred W. Stickney was in 1911 and 1912 connected for a time with the United States Geological Survey in Washington. He went to Russia afterward and at last accounts was still there, associated with foreign oil interests. Presumably it is this Dr. Stickney to whom the State Department message refers.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Closing of Jail Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
WACO, Texas—"If prohibition keeps up 10 years longer, which it will, this old jail will not be needed to handle those arrested," said Scott Chaplin, in charge of the county jail here, according to the Waco News-Tribune. "In looking over the old records," says the newspaper, "it is found that in January, 1914, more than 320 prisoners were confined and passed through the jail, while in 1920, the same month, six months after national prohibition went into effect, only 93 prisoners passed through the jail."

"In February, 1914, more than 250 prisoners inhabited the jail, while up to the present date of the same month only 64 prisoners have been received."

Benefits Convert Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—In the four years in which state prohibition has been in effect many former opponents have been converted into ardent supporters because of the evident beneficial effects of sobriety as a business and social asset. Even business failures have greatly decreased in number under prohibition. In the last year of the saloon there were 44 business failures in the Spokane district. In the first year of prohibition there were but 28. Since 1915 there has been a great increase in business activity and the establishment of many new enterprises.

Six months after prohibition went into effect the population of the 39 county jails in the State had decreased 66 per cent. It was estimated that during the first year of prohibition there were diverted from the liquor traffic into legitimate channels in Spokane approximately \$4,000,000, constituting a saving of this sum to the former patrons of the saloon and its kindred enterprises. County expenditures in maintaining an infirmary and for indigent relief amounted in 1915 to \$71,350; in 1916 this sum was reduced to \$56,500; court expenses fell from \$76,400 in 1915 to \$64,700 in 1916, expense account for jail and sheriff from \$35,600 to \$26,700. In 1915 police records show arrests of 4588 persons on charges of drunkenness, vagrancy, and disorderly conduct, on the charge of drunkenness 2086; in 1916 total arrests on these charges were 1582, on the charge of drunkenness 852. In 1919, 686 persons were arrested on the charge of drunkenness, 426 for vagrancy, and 162 for disorderly conduct, a total of 1274 persons. With the coming of prohibition many inmates of the county infirmary were taken back into homes where members had again become wage earners.

FIXING OF MEAT PRICES IS SOUGHT

President of Housewives' League Declares Campaign to Induce Buying of So-Called Cheaper Cuts Would Advance Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Centering on a few sections and urging the women there to buy the cheaper cuts of meat for a week steadily, would naturally raise the prices of such cuts, because of the demand created, said Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discussing the recent hearing in Washington at which L. D. H. Weld, of the commercial research department of Swift & Co., admitted that this campaign would raise prices.

"I have told the members of this league repeatedly that the only way to lower prices is for the Department of Justice to fix prices. It is not fair for men to get up and say that women will not buy the cheaper cuts of meat any more; they would if there were any such things, but there are not. 'This whole campaign seems to me to be a propaganda carried on by men who do not know what they are talking about. One important thing that they forget is that these so-called cheaper cuts cost much more in fuel and time to cook than do chops, for instance. And, when such costs are counted in, there is not enough difference in price between the more expensive and less expensive cuts to make it worth while to choose the latter."

"What women want is to get back the 12, 14, and 16-cent stew meat, and the 15-cent shin bone for a soup and such things. Only yesterday I found round steak for 30 cents a pound and sirloin for 34 cents; certainly I would not buy the so-called cheaper cuts at prices equal or nearly equal to these."

"It seems to me that the thing to do in this case is for women to plan, where they can, to have the cheaper cuts, when they can get them, appear on their menus one or two days a week, then they will not create a price-raising demand. And, what we need in Washington are some practical housewives, not domestic scientists or domestic economists, or men who know nothing about the subject, as this stupid campaign proves."

COAL INQUIRY BILL PROTESTED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Resolutions protesting against the passage by Congress of the Frelinghuysen bill for investigation and regulation of the coal business as class legislation harmful both to the dealer

and consumer were adopted by the New England Coal Dealers Association. It was held that the additional cost would fall upon the consumer. In discussing the resolutions officials of the association said that while coal dealers have no objection to investigation of their business methods, they do object to regulations that would result in prohibitive prices and increase cost of business. They believe that a middle ground can be found wherein public interests can be safeguarded while avoiding additional costs for supervision.

BUSINESS MEN WORK AS LONGSHOREMEN

CHARLESTON, South Carolina—Three score business men of Charleston took off their coats yesterday and as amateur longshoremen began unloading a 650-ton cargo of general merchandise from the freighter Lake Clear, which had been ordered to return to Baltimore with her consignment intact because the longshoremen's strike prevented her unloading here. It is estimated that it will take the volunteers three days to truck off the Charleston consignment of freight and load 100 tons for the return trip, but the business men believe they thus can continue steamship service during the strike.

NEW CABINET FOR CHILE CONSTITUTED

SANTIAGO, Chile—Announcement is made that a new Cabinet has been constituted by the President. The Premier and Minister of the Interior is Pedro Nolasco Montenegro, former Minister of War, Antonio Huneeus, who at various times during the last 20 years has held portfolios in Chilean ministries, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Early in February the President called leaders of political parties into consultation for the purpose of finding a way for the various parties to combine to furnish a majority in favor of a new Cabinet.

PICKETING SAID TO BE NULLIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis Labor leaders claim that picketing, one of their most potent weapons in strike winning, has been virtually taken from them here by the action of the federal courts in issuing injunctions and restraining orders prohibiting unions from participating in Labor disputes between employers and strikers and stopping efforts to unionize industrial plants. Union men assert that 22 such orders, in effect preventing picketing or any interference, have been issued here since March, 1919. Employers assert that picketing must be restrained, and is legally restrained, because it interferes and sometimes actually destroys a business.

ANSWER OF CHILE TO UNITED STATES

Favorable Comment by Santiago Press on Document, Which Declared Desire for Peace and Full Confidence in Bolivia

SANTIAGO, Chile—The answer of Chile to the note from the United States Government requesting Chile to "leave nothing undone to prevent a conflict between Peru and Bolivia" is favorably commented upon by the press.

The American note evoked some unpleasant comment, the "Mercurio" declaring that the consensus of public opinion was that the communication of the United States Government gave evidences of suspicion that Chile had fostered the differences between Peru and Bolivia.

"This is the second case in which the unfounded alarmist outcries of Peru have provoked American notes to Chile," the "Mercurio" continues. "Mercurio," which advocated friendship for the United States 20 years ago, when the American policy was extremely unpopular in Chile, has the right to say plainly that such precipitate action was unjustified. It causes a painful impression and lessens the feeling of friendship for the United States."

The Chilean reply to the United States said that it was Chile's opinion that the anti-Peruvian manifestations in La Paz, Bolivia, in no case could possibly suffice to produce the threat of war. Chile declared her peaceful desires, and asserted that no mobilization of her forces had been considered, full confidence being felt that Bolivia would appreciate her duties with respect to foreigners domiciled in her territory. In conclusion, the note deplored "the frequency with which the Government of Peru is producing these international alarms on the continent and maintaining her neighbors and the Government of the United States in continual inquietude."

Bolivian Paper Criticizes Peru
LA PAZ, Bolivia—The "Diario," commenting on the latest utterance of Chancellor Porras of Peru, with regard to the announced determination of Bolivia to obtain an outlet to the Pacific by peaceful means, says the Chancellor represents Peru as a defenseless victim. In reality, the newspaper asserts, Peru is the permanent instigator of international difficulties.

OFFER FOR SALTPEPER
SANTIAGO, Chile—Announcement is made here that an English concern has offered to buy 1,000,000 tons of saltpeper, to be delivered during the present year.



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CLAIMS OF TURKS FAVORED BY ITALY

Retention in Constantinople of
Turks Has Become Cardinal
Point of Italian Foreign Policy
Since the End of the War

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Although Italian attention has been mainly concentrated upon the Adriatic question ever since the Paris conference began, the future of Turkey and the fate of Constantinople have latterly received a considerable amount of examination here. Down to the Libyan War in 1911, Italy had no animosity to Turkey; indeed, the Libyan War was not so much a war against Turkey, as a war to obtain a colony in the only remaining unappropriated part of northern Africa. When that struggle ended with the Treaty of Lausanne in 1912, it left no rancor behind it on either side; indeed, the then Italian Foreign Minister, Marquis di San Giuliano, did not sympathize with the four Balkan states in their attack upon the Ottoman Empire. And, as time went on, and feeling against first Greece and then Serbia was aroused in this country, Italy, although nominally at war with Turkey as an ally of the entente, lost no time, as soon as the European war was over, to show her preference for the Turkish claims in Asia Minor over the Greek and to remind the world that she, too, was a Muhammadan power with a number of Muhammadan subjects in her new African colony.

The Turks, on their part, were not slow to express their admiration in their press for the Italians, and the retention of the Turk at Constantinople became a cardinal point of Italian foreign policy. It is true, that an Italian scholar, Professor Nallino of the Roman University has published a pamphlet, of which there is an English translation, with the "imprimatur" of the Italian Foreign Office, demolishing as a blunder the common European theory, first started in the Treaty of Kutuk-Kardj (the "little fountain," which closed the Russo-Turkish War, that the Sultan of Turkey is "ipso facto" and "ex officio" Caliph of all the Muhammadans, whether within or without his own dominions. The effect of this argument is tremendous; for it at once destroys the entire legal basis of the Indian Muhammadan agitation that Great Britain must not offend the Sultan of Turkey, because by so doing she would offend the religious susceptibilities of those Muhammadans, who are, indeed, British subjects, but are supposed to regard him as a sort of Muhammadan pope.

Theory Found Very Useful

The Italian professor believes that this theory was invented in 1774 by the first Abdul Hamid for the express purpose of retaining some kind of moral authority over the Tartars of the Crimea, and was, a century later, found very useful by the second Abdul Hamid in 1876, at the time of "Midhat's Parliament," for bamboozling European statesmen with the bugbear of Pan-Islamism. In other words, Abdul Hamid I and II had two formulae, one for home consumption and another for abroad. The learned Turkish pundits acquiesced, according to this theory, in the fiction that the Sultan was Caliph, and therefore religious chief of the Muhammadan world, because such a fiction frightened the great powers and prevented them from settling the Turkish question once and for all by settling the Great Turk—in Asia Minor, whence he came. If this argument be true, then history has few better examples of a successful imposture, practiced upon foreign statesmen.

Whether the Sultan be the real Caliph or no—the Italian authority states that the genuine caliphate of the Abbasides ended with the fall of Baghdad in 1258—there is a large section of opinion in Great Britain at least anxious to clear the Turks now and forever out of Constantinople. As soon as it was known that Mr. Lloyd George, who had at one time favored this radical plan, had yielded to Anglo-Indian, French, and Italian arguments for keeping the Sultan there, a tremendous agitation was at once started in the United Kingdom. Men so different as Lord Bryce, the author of "The American Commonwealth," who, long before he studied American institutions or dreamt of being Ambassador at Washington, had climbed Mr. Ararat and learned on the spot the sufferings of the Armenians; as Lord Robert Cecil, the eminent son of that eminent statesman, Lord Salisbury, who said that England in the Crimean War had "put her money on the wrong horse," and as T. P. O'Connor, the veteran Irish Home Ruler, have joined Dr. Clifford, the non-conformist leader, in this new crusade.

Series of Failures

It is pointed out with much force that "where the Turk's horse put its feet, the grass never grows," that Turkish rule in Europe over non-Turkish races has been one series of failures and horrors, that there will never be so favorable a moment as now for carrying out Mr. Gladstone's famous maxim, of sending the Turk "back and baggage" to Asia. There is nothing new in politics, and this particular phrase, may be found nearly four centuries before Mr. Gladstone used it, in a French account of the anxiety inspired at Constantinople by the rumored invasion of the East by King Charles VIII of France after his conquest of Naples in 1494. This mere fact shows how old the Turkish problem is, and how long this particular solution of it has been expected and postponed. Why has it been postponed? Because of the interests and mutual jealousies of the powers, not because of any strength of Turkey;

for that government, which was established in Constantinople in 1453, began to decline from the day when Sobieski drove back the Turks from the walls of Vienna in 1683, and in the last century and in the first 13 years of this has lost her last African, and almost her last European, province.

Although Italy is officially favorable to keeping the Sultan at Constantinople, there are prominent Italians, like Mr. Luzzatti, the former Premier, and Mr. Meda, the leader of the (Roman) Catholic Popular Party, deeply interested in the Armenian cause. Mr. Luzzatti, as a Venetian, well knows the history of the famous "Armenian island" in his native lagoons, where the Venetian Republic gave shelter to the Armenian Refugees.

COOPERATION AS POLITICAL FORCE

Time Has Come, Says British
Authority, When Movement
Should Enter Political Arena

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BOLTON, England.—At Bolton recently there assembled in the Cooperative Hall members from the 28 branches of the Bolton and District Women's Cooperative Guild, to listen to and discuss an address on "Woman's Place in the Social and Political Work of the Cooperative Movement," by S. F. Perry, J. P., secretary of the Cooperative Party. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Perry said that from a political point of view the cooperative movement differed from all other political movements in one important particular—that it was composed of members of varying political views, whereas the orthodox political parties were made up of adherents who were united on some particular political axiom or theory. This difference made it difficult for the cooperative movement to develop a united political activity, because it necessitated many of its members changing their political faith.

Thinking Politically

It was, however, becoming more and more the conviction of an ever-growing body of cooperators that the movement should enter the political arena, and it was not the "red flaggers" who were leading it there. It was the driving power of war experience which had set cooperators thinking politically, and in their efforts to establish a cooperative party they were but treading the path trade unionists had trod before them, for had not the latter found the necessity for parliamentary representation in their fight against industrial evils? Already the value of parliamentary representation had been demonstrated to cooperators in the person of Mr. Waterson, the cooperative member for Kettering, who had, by his activities in the House of Commons, been able to assist the movement in many ways.

The cooperative movement, continued Mr. Perry, was practically only at the beginning of its work, for there were great and far-reaching developments ahead, so it was therefore increasingly necessary that it should become a political force if its work was to be successfully accomplished, because on every side it was menaced by great and powerful trusts and combines, which were strongly represented in the House of Commons. During the war these interests had accumulated funds to an alarming extent, and this they had done at the expense of the people, for the consumer's extremity was the profiteer's opportunity. In the Shipping Gazette he had read the following defense of profiteering: "War is but an accident in the lifetime of a nation, and we are justified in making all the profits we possibly can." Was unrest to be wondered at?

Government Warned

When war broke out the cooperative movement, through its spokesmen, had warned the government that unless steps were taken to control the sources of supply, want would come, but the government replied that the

ordinary channels of trade must be kept open, and so the capitalists had waxed fat during the war.

No one knew better than the capitalists what a power the cooperative movement was and would become, went on the speaker. They knew it perhaps better than the cooperators. At least they feared it so much that war chests were being filled with fighting funds. One fund of £20,000 to fight cooperation had already been raised, and the London Chamber of Commerce had invited its members to contribute £1 a week for 13 weeks toward an anti-cooperative fund.

Combating the Political Idea

The Liberal and Conservative parties, too, were getting alarmed at the prospect of a politically conscious cooperative movement. The former party had called all its political agents to London to discuss a plan of campaign some time ago, and it had been decided that the Liberal members of cooperative societies should be organized to prevent, if possible, the utilization of cooperative funds for political purposes. Failing this, the cooperative vote was to be captured. In one town a cooperative candidate had been successfully run for the council, so the Conservative Party engaged a barrister to organize the Conservative vote inside the cooperative society to defeat the retiring members of the committee.

In the coming activities of the movement, continued Mr. Perry, the women could and would play an important part, for they were numerically strong, the membership in some societies being 60, 70, 80, and in one two instances 90 per cent women. They were also fully awake to all the political and social questions of the day, as he had found when addressing women's guilds in various parts of the country, for at these meetings it was common for him to be kept busy answering questions for an hour and a half. Woman had begun to realize that she had a place and a message and he was glad to see that the women of the cooperative movement were daily striving to occupy that place and to deliver that message. He was sure that the time was not far distant when they would take their full share in national and international affairs.

DEMANDS OF IRISH DOMINION LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Committee of the Irish Dominion League has issued the following as "the irreducible minimum" of the Irish national demand:

1. That it is not suitable that the British Parliament should interfere further in defining our constitution than by declaring Ireland to have the status of a self-governing dominion.
2. That only in a constituent assembly elected by proportional representation in Ireland, can the internal constitution of the country, including safeguards for Ulster, be determined.
3. That Irish representation at Westminster implies interference by England with our affairs, or interference by us with hers, and therefore, we will not consent to it.
4. That the Irish Parliament must have unfettered control of all branches of taxation.
5. That if control of defense is reserved to the British Parliament we are prepared, but not as a matter of obligation, to contribute a sum to imperial expenditure under this head, but that we are not willing to contribute the £15,000,000 which Mr. Lloyd George's proposals seek to exact from us.

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SWITZERLAND AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Decision of Supreme Council Assures the Swiss of Being Able Properly to Safeguard Their Military Neutrality

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The decision of the Council of the League of Nations in London gave great satisfaction in all Swiss official quarters and also among those who are firm supporters of Switzerland's adherence to the League. The council's decision is indeed as satisfactory as possible in view of the circumstances.

There is no longer any doubt that Switzerland, as a member of the League, would be able to safeguard her military neutrality. She could and would not be compelled either to allow the League's military forces to pass through her territory or to suffer military operations to be prepared on her soil. The traditional character of her neutrality has been fully considered and accepted, and it is fully understood that any favor accorded to Switzerland could not constitute a precedent to which other governments might refer.

Economic Neutrality

In regard to Switzerland's economic neutrality, Switzerland is ready to abandon this neutrality in any conflict between the League and a peace-breaking government. The Federal Council and the Swiss Parliament already declared in November last their intention to adopt this "differentiated neutrality."

Swiss diplomacy has gained an important success on the subject of Switzerland entering the League as an original member notwithstanding that the final and decisive plebiscite has yet to be taken.

The consequence of the London decision is that Switzerland must strike out the so-called "American clause" in the parliamentary act of November 21, declaring Switzerland's adhesion. The Swiss Federal Council decided unanimously to propose to parliament the cancelling of this clause.

Professor Rappard, who was one of the first to start the Paris pourparlers regarding the neutrality of Switzerland as a member of the League, has written an article in the "Suisse," in which he exclaims "cause gagnée!" He cannot understand what considerations of a patriotic kind could still be opposed to the unanimous acceptance by the Swiss people of membership in the League. Furthermore, the Liberal politician, Horace Michel, writes in his "Journal de Genève" of the duties of "grateful Switzerland" toward the confidence and friendship shown by the civilized world. He requests his fellow-countrymen to reciprocate.

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rocate such "honorable sentiments" by an overwhelming majority vote in favor of adhesion to the League.

German Swiss in Favor

The majority of the German Swiss papers are now in favor of the League. The leading papers in Basle, Bern, and Zurich, until lately showing certain hesitancy, are now satisfied and show no longer any regrets over the canceling of the "American clause."

Of course there are still some irreconcilables among the Socialists and reactionary elements. These are trying to persuade the public that nothing new has happened, and that the London decision is only putting the situation back where it was in November last. There is no reason, according to these opponents, to join the League in the absence of America and to accept the "differentiated" neutrality. But it is possible that they will realize in time that they have misunderstood the psychology of the Swiss people.

The feeling is growing here that America is more and more isolating herself. With the decrease in America's authority, the Swiss Parliament will undoubtedly cancel the "American clause," and join the League, even should America remain outside.

TOWN PLANNING AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the conference convened by the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Association at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, delegates were present from all parts of the world. Especially interesting was the presence of the mayors of the devastated towns in France and Belgium. Norway sent a strong contingent of delegates, and amongst those present were representatives from Palestine, China, Tzecho-Slovakia, and Estonia.

Ebenezer Howard, president of the association, welcomed the delegates, and said that he did not think it possible to build international garden cities unless they had a truly international garden city association. If they were to build them at all they must build them in an atmosphere of peace, generosity, and goodwill of the nations. He, therefore, earnestly hoped that at the next gathering of the International Association they would be able to meet men and women from countries with whom some of the nations had been at war. Then he thought they would find in the International Garden Cities Association there would be an ally of tremendous power and value to the other great organization, the League of Nations.

If they were to have a body which was doing great constructive work of an international character the effort to produce that result would be one which could not but tend to weld all the nations of the world into one great harmonious whole, so that the fear of war might no longer be held in the hearts and lives of the people. Subsequently the delegates visited the exhibition and afterward a luncheon was held, presided over by G. Montague Harris.

SOUTH AFRICAN PLEA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—It was unanimously decided by the combined suffrage bodies of the Union at a conference lately held in Port Elizabeth, to adopt the following policy and to recommend it to the women of South Africa:

1. To call upon the government to introduce legislation necessary to secure real equality of states, liberties and opportunities between women and men.
2. To urge the government to give effect to the will of the House of Assembly, as expressed in the resolution of April 1, 1919, in favor of woman suffrage.
3. To work at the elections for the return of as many suffragist members as possible.

In compliance with this policy, the combined suffrage bodies urge upon

all women and women's societies to withhold their support from a candidate who fails to pledge himself to vote for any measure that may be introduced in the new Parliament, which will give equal political status to men and women.

Women are reminded that South Africa is the only self-governing dominion in the British league of nations that denies political freedom to women, and that equality of status, liberties and opportunities between women and men is a fundamental of democracy. They are, therefore, urged to ascertain as a first consideration of their support at the coming elections whether a candidate will support a measure of woman suffrage in the new Parliament.

Women who consider it right to take no part in the election of a Parliament composed exclusively of men are perfectly consistent in their attitude. At the same time, by advancing the election of suffragists to Parliament, they are hastening the day of equal political status for women and men.

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SPANISH MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS

Maurists and Socialists, the Two Extreme Political Forces, Generally Carried the Issues, Except in Catalonia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain — The municipal elections have come and gone: there has been great interest in them and much excitement generated in various places. The civil guard has had business to do in some districts, but generally the people have taken the business in a tranquil way. In places where the issue was not affected by special considerations, as in Catalonia, the results generally have been in favor of the Maurists and the Socialists—the two extremes.

The greatest event of the elections has been the temporary arrest of Mr. Besteiro, the Socialist deputy, which caused an immense sensation and led to an excited debate in the Chamber. This university professor is a very astute gentleman, and he made the very most, for election purposes, of his temporary martyrdom.

What happened was this—and it is highly entertaining. There is a place in the Province of Jean called Villacarrillo, where a cacique is in control. There is no hesitation and no nonsense about the caciques of Villacarrillo; the alcalde announced some days before the election that he would not permit the nomination of any candidates who were not friends of the caciques. The anti-caciques, or the honest men, as they would call themselves, writhed under this tyranny, and appointed a delegation to proceed to Madrid and make an appeal to the Minister of the Interior, who, good man, informed them sanely that the rights of all would be respected.

The Anti-Caciques Determined

Being sophisticated, the delegates had their doubts about this assurance, and determined that they would go forward to the proclamation of their candidates and that they would have a Socialist deputy to march along with them when they did so. They persuaded Mr. Besteiro to come along, and he marched with them in Villacarrillo, his ostensible object being to prevent the proclamation of the election of the cacique candidates according to Article 29.

But the alcalde was equal to this emergency. He got out the civil guard, broke up the procession, and clapped Mr. Besteiro in jail for a few hours, during which period he duly proclaimed the caciques elected. All was over when Mr. Besteiro was set free again, and in response to official inquiries from Madrid as to what he had been doing, the alcalde telegraphed back that a crowd of syndicalists had made an attack on the municipal hall.

The candidates were about to be proclaimed, and, it was said, some one who, he was informed, was Mr. Besteiro, was the captain of the gang, and that as the result of the collision between these people and the civil guard, an officer of the latter was wounded and some one—he was told it was Mr. Besteiro—struck a soldier. So the former and two others were detained, and the alcalde concludes his bland report with the remark that subsequently the elections "passed off without incident." Truly does old Spain still live.

Party Organizations Good

In Madrid itself the elections proceeded quietly, but yet they were conducted strenuously. The organization on the part of the Maurists, the Socialists, and the Liberals was superior

to anything ever seen at any previous election, and this remark applies especially to the Maurists, who astonished their rivals by their thoroughness and energy. Their canvassers were well drilled, disciplined, and knew their way about. On their own side the Socialists showed a great advance on their previous efforts, and it is clear that the organization of the party is proceeding at a great pace.

Here in the capital the chief political divisions were Maurist, Socialist, Republican, and Liberal, but in some of the districts there were Independent Republicans, Datists, and Reformists. In all the districts there was resort to the usual purchase of votes, but the Socialists and their friends were keen in denunciation of these proceedings, and pushing their complaints to the extreme, succeeded in bringing about the arrest and imprisonment of many persons, especially in such districts as Chamberi, for this offense. However, when nightfall came, the offenders were let out of jail and nothing more will be heard of it.

Results Much as Expected

The issue of the elections in Madrid and the country was very much what was expected. In the smaller country districts the results were variable, and owing to circumstances already stated, were largely guaranteed beforehand. In Madrid the Maurists did well, and had the largest individual party success, but the divided forces of the Left when gathered together outnumbered the Right.

The returns showed that for the 27 vacancies in the capital, spread among 10 districts, 8 Maurists were elected (heading the poll in 6 districts), 7 Socialists, 6 Liberals, 2 Datists, 1 Republican, 1 Reformist, and 2 Independents. As the result, the new ayuntamiento will embrace 14 Maurists, 13 Liberals (of the three different shades, Romanones, Garcia Prieto, and Alba), 8 Republicans, 7 Socialists, 4 Datists, 2 Reformists, and 2 Independents.

It will be perceived that the Republicans had 7 representatives in the half of the Chamber that did not have to have an election, and therefore to keep up their average they should have elected 7 more, but only in fact elected 1. Their failure is considered a great disaster and at their headquarters, after the results were declared, the greatest depression prevailed. In a large measure the failure was attributed to the recent parliamentary utterances of their chief, Mr. Lerroux, who has been proclaiming himself with much fervency against the Syndicalists, and also as a strong supporter of the forces of authority.

Lerroux in Difficulties

The Republican committees say that this sort of thing is no good in a Republican leader, and Mr. Lerroux is finding himself in extreme difficulties with his followers. The Socialists are considered to have done well. Among those of their candidates who triumphed was Lewis Araquistain, the well-known writer, who was recently in the United States. Leopold Romeo, an eminent editor and an Independent candidate, was among the defeated in the Palacio district.

In Barcelona the political rivalries were different, the question being largely one of regionalism or otherwise, and regionalism won easily. There were 26 seats to be filled, and they were won by 16 Regionalists, 5 Radical-Republicans, 3 members of the National Monarchist League, 1 Jaimista and 1 Nationalist Independent. When the results were made known, Francis Cambo, the Regionalist leader, said that now Barcelona had the kind of local government she deserved, since the Regionalists and their friends would count 32 votes in the ayuntamiento. The responsibility laid upon them obliged them to enter upon a great work of transformation, so that to all who came to see Barcelona in the course of the approaching exhibi-

tion, she would appear as a beautiful and embellished city, clean, good, and strong.

At Bilbao there were elected 5 Republicans, 4 Conservatives, 2 Jaimistas, and 8 belonging to other political sections or the Independents. At Valencia the successful included 3 Conservatives, 6 Albists, 2 Liberals, 1 Jaimista, 12 Republicans, and 2 Independents. At Zaragoza 7 Conservatives, 3 Maurists, 1 Ciervist, 1 Jaimista, and 1 Independent were elected, while the Left sections gained 9 places. At Pamplona there were great disturbances, and the urns in which the voting papers were deposited were smashed. The election had to be declared void and will be repeated. The general effect of the elections throughout the country has been rather in favor of the Right, particularly the Maurists, and to that extent is somewhat surprising, or would be if the elections were at all free.

CRITICISM REPLIED TO BY GENERAL SMUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Charges were recently made by Colonel Greene against General Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, in the Natal Witness, to which General Smuts replied. He declared that if Colonel Greene must write about disloyalty to the Empire and the danger of "weakening of our position in the Empire, he must have been asleep during the war, otherwise he would not have addressed his remarks to me, the government, or the South African Parliament."

"Does he not know," declared General Smuts, "that but for the strong patriotic line taken by the government during the war, South Africa would today be in an even worse position than Ireland, instead of which she is today perhaps the most peaceful and prosperous in the world?"

"My first offense is that I have spoken about a flag for South Africa," declared General Smuts, and he went on to say that South Africa was going to have a flag with the complete good will of both English and Dutch.

"My second offense is that I have said that the old British Empire ceased to exist on August 4, 1914, and I am in consequence compared by the colonel to the German Kaiser in his opinion, much to the Kaiser's advantage." He went on to show by "numerous speeches and with the complete agreement of everybody, except General Hertzog and Colonel Greene, that the British dominions have altered their status during the war and the Paris Conference, that, whereas before the war we were self-governing colonies, we have emerged from that ordeal as equal nations in the Empire and equal states among the nations of the world represented on the League of Nations. A new commonwealth in which all the members are free and equal and joined together by the single constitutional bond of the kingship as well as by the common ideals of the political government."

NEED TO MAINTAIN ANGLO-SAXON AIMS

Celebration of Tercentenary of Sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers Marks United Purpose to Hold Up Beacon Light of Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The tercentenary of the sailing of the Mayflower with the Pilgrim Fathers, and the anniversary of Washington's birthday were as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, celebrated in London by a luncheon given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor. Many well-known people were present including the American Ambassador, John W. Davis, and Mrs. Davis, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Bryce, the Lord Chief Justice, Earl Reading, and others. In the Egyptian Hall, where the luncheon was served, the Sulgrave Institution exhibited three pictures of special interest in connection with George Washington. These were the original portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, recently presented to the institution by Miss Faith Moore; a replica of the Peale portrait of Washington in his uniform as colonel in the British Colonial Army, 1772, given by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America; and a painting by Stephen Reid of Sulgrave Manor, the old English home of the Washingtons.

Lord Bryce, who proposed "success to the tercentenary exhibition," said that in the long line of illustrious men who had represented the United States in England during the last 45 years, he knew of no one who more worthily represented the people of the United States with more thorough appreciation than the present Ambassador had. The celebration which they were going to have this year of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower and the foundation of an English colony in America was doubtless familiar to them all.

Stood by Their Ideals

The sailing of this little band was an event that ought to be celebrated and celebrated well, and he appealed to them to make the celebration worthy of the occasion. The men who took part in it were not men of wealth, power, or rank, but it was given to them to make the mighty dominion of the United States of America, and who had made the English-speaking race, taking it as a whole, the greatest factor in the progress of the world. It was a great responsibility which had been thrown upon English-speaking people to stand by these ideals. It was in pursuit of these ideals that the army of the United States, along with the other Allies, came to help them in the war and enabled them to achieve the great vic-

tory. But the problems of peace were, if anything, harder than the problems of war.

Great was the responsibility that lay on them to try and help the world to settle down in a course of prosperity and peace. Fortunately the United States and Great Britain were both disinterested and both impartial; they desired nothing but the well-being and happiness of the people; and they must prove it by their action. They would save the world in the future if they held fast to their common ideals. Referring to the birthday of George Washington, who, he said, was the first of the line of hero-statesmen, who had ennobled the State of Virginia, to which the Ambassador belonged, Lord Bryce said he hoped before long they would have a statue of Washington placed either in Westminster Abbey or in the square opposite, among the other heroes of whom they were proud. The memory of such a man was a common heritage to the British race, as it was also a source of pride and love to the people of the United States.

Washington's Virtues

Lord Burnham supported the toast, and the American Ambassador replying said that of all misguided men in this world, the most misguided was he who would cast an apple of discord between the two countries. Referring to the purpose for which they had met together, he said that at no stage of Washington's life could they lay their finger on a moment and say, "At this time this man thought of himself rather than of his countrymen." His virtues they could hold up for imitation by their children and their children after them.

Speaking of the Pilgrim Fathers, he said that they celebrated first an adventure not surpassed in all the records of human history. For 101 men and women to start across the uncharted ocean in a mere cockle shell was certainly an adventure. That day they were celebrating the purpose of that voyage—to secure civil and religious liberty. Last of all they were celebrating the result of that adventure. It resulted in a great free Commonwealth, drawing its inspiration from British ideals; and not only were the Pilgrim Fathers to be revered as the founders and progenitors of the American Union, but as the founders of the British Empire as well.

Lessons of That Adventure

Now surely, he continued, there was no reason why, at that time and in that year, Americans and Britons everywhere might not join in that celebration—might not again hold up before the men and women of that generation the lessons which that great adventure taught and might not again solemnly dedicate themselves to a perpetuation of those ideals.

throughout all the years. It was something more than a mere festival, something more than an occasion for ceremonial. It was, forsooth, a solemn dedication and would mark not only their reverence for the past, and their respect for the lessons brought down to them, but a fixed and steady purpose that Great Britain and America, hand in hand with concord and unity, would unite and hold up to all the world the beacon light of civil and religious freedom.

The Lord Chief Justice, after referring to Washington, who, he said, they acclaimed not only as a great man, but as a great Englishman, said that the friendship between the two nations was deep and enduring and had led to their being associated together in the great war. They must respect American opinion. They hoped and indeed prayed that they would join them in the world's destinies, in shaping them so that they might make for peace and happiness. They were a democracy as truly as America, though America was a Republic and they were not. The same ideals were theirs whatever their form of government, and might they long continue to pursue the same path with the differences and variations naturally resulting from their different systems of government, but at least securing this, that what they were aiming at, what they wished to attain, not only for themselves, but for humanity at large, was the priceless boon of liberty which they themselves had conquered throughout the generations.

FOUNDATION DAY IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland — By an overwhelming vote Foundation Day has replaced St. Patrick's Day as a holiday for Queensland shop assistants. Recently a Queensland judge substituted St. Patrick's Day for Foundation Day as the general holiday in connection with the shop assistants. Such a storm of indignation was caused that the order was suspended and a secret ballot taken with the result that Australia's National Day has been immediately replaced. The clear-cut and decisive vote both of employers and shop assistants has caused deep interest all over the Commonwealth.

JAPAN'S LOW TENDER TO SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales — The Sydney City Council had occasion to call for tenders for the supply of porcelain insulators for its electric light and power service. The tender of a Japanese firm was found to be £595 lower than any other. The council decided to communicate further with local firms before accepting any tender.

SOME RESULTS IN AUSTRALIAN VOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Returns in connection with the referendum questions submitted to the electors at the recent federal elections are now available, with the exception of a few figures from Queensland. In each case the proposed alteration of the Constitution was rejected. Apart from the total majority against, only three states instead of the necessary four states voted "yes."

The alteration giving increased legislative power to the federal government was rejected by 924,064 votes to 911,229; Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia voting "Yes," and New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania voting "No." The proposal giving power for the nationalization of monopolies, if found necessary, was rejected by 859,251 votes to 813,633. The voting by states was the same as for the first proposal. An extraordinary number of informal votes were cast.

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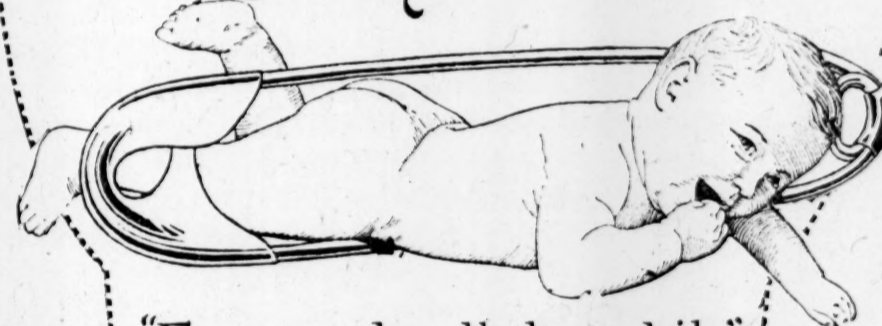
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AUSTRALIAN LABOR EXPELS W. G. HIGGS

Deputy Leader of Labor Party
Pays Penalty for Attack on
"Secret Junta," His Expulsion
Causing a Great Stir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—W. G. Higgs, the capable member for Capricornia (Queensland), and deputy leader of the Labor Party, has paid the penalty for his attack upon the "secret junta" of the Labor movement, and has been expelled from the Labor Party.

Never since the expulsion of W. M. Hughes and the other conscriptionist members of the party has the movement been so deeply stirred as by Mr. Higgs' attack and expulsion.

Mr. Higgs was a member of the first Australian Federal Parliament as a Senator from Queensland, but later sought and obtained election to the House of Representatives as the member for Capricornia. He is an able parliamentarian, indeed, probably the ablest man left to the party in Parliament after the conscription split. Mr. Higgs was freely mentioned among the caucus members as the possible leader of the party prior to the last federal election, and had it been left to the parliamentary caucus to select their new leader, Mr. Higgs would have probably been chosen.

J. H. Catts, the member for Cook, is another man with a long parliamentary record and of conspicuous ability who might have been considered as possessing the necessary qualifications for leadership, but recent court proceedings in regard to his domestic affairs probably spoiled whatever chances he might have had.

Mr. Higgs Passed Over

However, the Federal Labor Conference, to which Mr. Catts was a delegate, did not discuss either Mr. Higgs or Mr. Catts as leaders. It had been already planned by a section to bring T. J. Ryan from Queensland to take the leadership, and when the proposal was made at the conference, as has already been related, it was unanimously agreed to. Whether Mr. Higgs was aggrieved at the fact that he, an old federal parliamentarian, was passed over in favor of the better-known Mr. Ryan only Mr. Higgs can say. He made no sign at the time, and he entered no protest even to his most intimate colleagues. He has had, however, the doubtful satisfaction of knowing that he might have led the party to victory, whereas the appointment of Mr. Ryan and the consequent introduction of the sectarian issue finally settled the chances of success it might have had.

Mr. Higgs has been strictly a parliamentarian and, unlike some other members of the party, he has not taken an active part in the outside activities of the party, either industrially or politically. He has not figured as a delegate to conferences and was not a member of the state or federal executives. Indeed, he has stood aloof from the outside controlling bodies which he so bitterly condemned at the declaration of the poll for Capricornia.

A Fierce and Sudden Attack

Though never popular outside of the party, Mr. Higgs' sudden attack upon the Queensland Labor executive came as a surprise to the officials who had always regarded him as a sound and steadfast Laborite, especially in view of the fact that he threw up his position as Treasurer in the Hughes Cabinet to follow the party on the conscription issue.

Though Mr. Higgs directed his attack principally against the Queensland state executive and some of the outside officials in that State, his whole speech constituted a denunciation of control of members of Parliament by the executives of the party. The state executive in Queensland, which consists of militants, was swift to act. A fortnight after he made the speech Mr. Higgs was expelled. The state executives of the Labor Party are elected by the state conferences, and a member expelled by either a branch of the Labor League or by the state executive has the right of appeal against the decision to the annual state conference, which may indorse or reverse the expulsion or refer it to the federal executive elected by the federal conference. It is not likely that Mr. Higgs will appeal to the very bodies which he has just denounced to retain him in the party, and so yet another able advocate leaves its ranks.

Mr. Higgs has not been alone in his denunciation of outside control, and shortly after he made his statement P. C. Evans, formerly secretary of the New South Wales state executive, and who resigned that position some time ago, made a public assault upon the Australian Workers Union which he said dominated the industrial and political machine. Mr. Evans, too, was given his congé.

An interesting feature of the position is that the Australian Workers Union now finds itself assailed from two entirely opposite quarters. It is being denounced both secretly and openly by the politicians who resent the tight rein which is kept upon them by the organization, and it is also being attacked by the militant revolutionaries and the One Big Union leaders who are seeking to disrupt it because of its steady and powerful opposition to the One-Big-Union scheme.

Resenting Discipline
For a long time some of the politicians have secretly nursed a hatred of the Australian Workers Union, and have bitterly resented its discipline, but until the last few weeks none of them has dared openly to declare against the organization, to which many of them owe their political existence. Nevertheless, the overwhelming defeat of the Labor Party at the polls has caused a number of Laborites

seriously to reconsider the present system of governing the party, and at the forthcoming state conference in Victoria and New South Wales it is certain that a section of the political wing will attempt to displace the Australian Workers Union by using every effort to defeat its candidates for office on the executive.

In this attempt they will be aided and abetted by the One Big Union supporters. This unique combination may effect its purpose.

It will be remembered that at the last New South Wales conference an attempt to capture the movement by the One Big Union was frustrated by the Australian Workers Union, whose candidates were again elected to the executive. This led to the "Breakaway Conference," and the formation of the new party by A. C. Willis, the coal miners' secretary.

INDUSTRIAL STRIKES CONTINUE IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The industrial unrest prevalent in the West seems to be spreading to India. In Bombay a strike of mill operatives, which began toward the end of December last, has not at the time of writing come to an end. Over 40,000 operatives of 25 mills recently came out on strike. The early strikers brought others out, and the European officials of the Sassoon mill were attacked. The strike was not limited to mill operatives, 5000 workmen of a railway also struck. As the strike seemed to be assuming dangerous proportions, the military were called out, in order to reassure the shopkeepers and demonstrate to the strikers the necessity of keeping their activities within the limits of the law.

The strike of mill operatives continued to spread until, with two or three exceptions, all the local mills, and over 200,000 operatives were idle. The Bombay Millowners Association gave their committee full powers to deal with the strike situation according to their discretion. But the majority of the mill hands failed to state either their grievance or the object of the strike, and as no one came forward as the authorized spokesman of the whole of the mill hands it was impossible to accomplish a settlement. The mill hands' union proved to amount only to 8000 members, an insignificant body compared with the strikers. The men declared themselves determined to hold out for as long a period as might be necessary.

Some of the demands of the mill hands were as follows: Working hours to be 10 instead of 12 as at present; an all-round permanent rise of 50 per cent in wages; an annual bonus to be fixed in accordance with the monthly salary; the mills to be closed on Sundays; and also no deduction from wages on account of the strike. Whether the strike is part of a political movement or not, its root cause is undoubtedly the increased cost of living and the enormous profits made by the mill owners. There are conflicting reports as to the actual percentage of the rise in the cost of living. The mill hands claim that the increase is between 90 and 150 per cent. The mill owners estimate it at 47 per cent. It is generally accepted that the increase in wages is not less than 60 per cent over pre-war wages. The mill hands declare that a mere statement of the percentage of the increase in their wages does not represent their case. They assert that the actual purchasing power of their wages must be taken into account. They urge that cheap grain and cloth shops be opened and controlled by the mill owners for the benefit of their mill hands. The jute mills have not escaped their share in the industrial unrest. The mill operatives in most of the jute mills round Calcutta have, one after another, struck work. The demand has been for higher wages and an increase of bonus. There have been no serious disturbances, however, and most of the operatives are now back at work.

RURAL SCHOOLS TO BE IMPROVED IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A short time ago George Risler sent a communication to the Academy of French Agriculture concerning the means of keeping the rural populations from abandoning the country for the town. Amongst the numerous motives which induce the people of the villages of France to give up farming, Mr. Risler mentioned especially the inferior primary instruction received in the village schools. He asked why should there not be formed two sections springing from the normal school; the section of school-masters who love the country and who are disposed to live there always, and who should be given a higher salary as they are deprived of the possibility of their comrades of the town enjoy of increasing their income by private lessons. Even as young as 10 or 12 years of age, the scholars would have the choice of specializing in the agricultural, industrial, or commercial sections, which is already done in foreign countries.

This interesting idea of specialist school teachers is not new in France; it was already recommended 15 months ago by Mr. Lapie, the director of primary instruction at the Ministry of Public Instruction. A first point has been gained; the formation of real country school-masters is being seriously considered. Then, too, at the plenary meeting of the French Congress of Agriculture last July, the following motion was adopted: to try and inculcate a taste in school-teachers for all things concerning the land as soon as they enter the normal school, so that they will know better how to endear the country to their rural scholars, and also to impose upon rural school-teachers an obligatory term of probation of one year in an agricultural school.

VICEROY'S REPLY DOES NOT SATISFY

India's Caliphate Deputation
Wants Assurances That Turk
May Still Guard Holy Places

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The caliphate deputation which was received by the Viceroy a short time ago issued a statement with regard to its views on the Viceroy's reply, at which they express great disappointment. The Viceroy had said that as Turkey had her choice when she drew the sword, she must taste the consequences. This the deputation took to mean that Turkey must be punished for having taken the central empire—a declaration contrary to Mr. Asquith's solemn statement uttered after Turkey had made her choice.

His Excellency had expressed his hope that, whatever the result of the Peace Conference's deliberations, the Indian Moslem's loyalty would remain staunch. The deputation stated its firm conviction that, should the decision be unfavorable to Turkey, it would place an undue strain on Moslem loyalty. Thus the deputation would be unable to give the Viceroy the assurance which he expected. The deputation desires to state explicitly the minimum that would satisfy Moslem sentiments. Arabia as delimited by Muhammadan authorities and the guardianship of the holy places of Islam must remain under the control of the Caliph, full guarantees consistent with the dignity of a sovereign state being given for genuine Arab self-government, should it be desired by the Arabs. The deputation purposely used the word "genuine" because the present arrangement is thoroughly distrusted by the great majority of intelligent Moslem opinion.

Islam has always associated temporal power with the caliphate and therefore the deputation considers that to make the Sultan a mere puppet would only add insult to injury and would be felt by Indian Moslems as an affront given to them by a combination of Christian powers. It demanded that Mr. Lloyd George's pledge of January 5, 1918, shall be fulfilled, but it acknowledged the right of the allied powers to ask for such guarantees as are necessary for the protection of the non-Moslem races living under the Sultan.

The deputation expressed the hope that even at the eleventh hour the British ministers would give weight to, and appreciate, Moslem sentiment in India, supported as it is by practically the whole of enlightened Hindu opinion. The deputation claimed that the British Government was as much the trustee for Moslem and Indian interests as for Christian, and that therefore it was not enough merely to place their sentiments before the League. They demanded that the British ministers should make the case their own.

AUSTRIA MAY SELL GREAT ART OBJECTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Recently an entente commission composed chiefly of French representatives, members of the governing body of the Louvre, has been in Vienna and viewed the principal art collections in the various residences of the former imperial family, as well as the art treasures belonging to the State. In the desperate financial plight of the country, the government is proposing to sell some part of these precious collections in order to raise money to pay for food for their hard-pushed people.

The members of the commission

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made a most favorable impression wherever they went by their tactfulness and kindly demeanor. They declared they had not the least intention of belittling the value of the Austrian works of art, but on the contrary they had the greatest interest in their preservation. Beside visiting the Imperial Art Gallery and the Court Library in the Hofburg, the commission spent a great deal of time over the unrivaled collection of Bartolozzi engravings, sketches, and studies in the Albertina palace, the residence of the former Archduke Frederick, who incidentally, was by far the richest member of the Hapsburg family.

One of these Bartolozzi engravings alone has been estimated to be worth 30,000,000 crowns. Fifteen millions could easily be borrowed on this picture.

At one time the Austrian Government was prepared to sell their art treasures en masse in the world markets, but it always met a compact circle of dealers whose manipulations would have reduced the prices obtained by one-half. Precisely the same might happen today. The collections in the museums are so extensive and precious, that the fact of their being for sale would inevitably cause an enormous fall in prices of works of art in the markets of the world.

The last valuation of the contents of the Royal Library made in 1860 was 40,000,000 gulden or 80,000,000 crowns, really a very low estimate. This sum might now be multiplied by 40, owing to the present low exchange rate of the crown, without even then coming anywhere near their real value. The treasures of the Albertina and the art museum represent figures which cannot be estimated. An offer for their sale as a whole, at former estimates, would be practically giving the things away, with the present low standing of Austrian money.

It is not impossible that the government may sell a few of the art treasures in order to raise the value of the crown abroad. Should the currency rate become firmer, a sale of this kind would be less dangerous, and the articles sold might realize something approaching their real value. But the sale of any or all of these articles depends upon the approval of the Reparation Committee which had once forbidden the sale of any of the works of art.

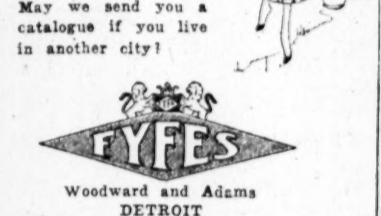
USES FOR THE WORD AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions disclaiming and deploring the use of the term "Americanization" in any case where it is made to mean or to imply that there is no distinction between the words "Americanization" and "Christianization," or where it implies that Jews or people of other religions and races are not good Americans, were adopted at a recent conference here of representatives of the Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. The resolutions stated further that no church should use the term "Americanization" as a cloak for proselytizing to its distinctive religious views but that all desired to cooperate as brothers in all efforts for Americanization and for promoting righteousness in the American people.

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ARMENIANS FOUND TO BE TILLING SOIL

Presbyterian Missionary Says
People at Karadagh District
Need Only a Fair Chance
to Become Self-Supporting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—All the Armenians need is a fair chance; "if these worthy and simple people were given a fair chance they would soon become self-supporting and even prosperous," writes Charles R. Pittman from Tabriz, Persia, to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

When the Turks looted the Presbyterian mission property in Tabriz, Mr. and Mrs. Pittman lost everything they had left there during their furlough, but in spite of this, when they once more reached Tabriz in May, 1919, they resumed their work as far as possible. "Soon after arrival," writes Mr. Pittman, "I was given charge of relief work outside of Tabriz, in addition to having charge of the Tabriz church. I was commissioned by the relief committee at Tabriz to distribute 5000 toman (about \$10,000) among 4973 Armenians in the district of Karadagh (Black Mountain), bordering on the Aras River and three days' journey over steep mountain roads north from Tabriz. These Armenians have for centuries eked out a meager livelihood by cultivating the rocky mountain sides, scantily covered with earth. In some cases fields, or rather patches, were formed by building terraces of stone to keep the earth from being washed down the mountain by the spring or fall rains.

"Their neighbors are Moslems who have habitually robbed them until, as they say, they have become accustomed to it. But during the past five years of warfare, disturbance, and lawlessness, they have not only been robbed of all their possessions, but they have been driven from their villages and many of them killed by bands of Turkish soldiers passing through that region.

"The Armenians are distributed in 26 villages, but at the time of our visit six of these villages were uninhabited, due largely to the fact that they were entirely unprotected. Yet in the villages we visited we found these frugal and industrious mountaineers in possession of a few sheep or goats and little gardens of vegetables were growing in front of their huts.

"As we came in sight of a village, the women and children would gather on the roofs of their huts to bid us a silent welcome. Our help was necessary.

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sarily small—16 kranas a person to the most needy, 8 kranas to the less needy, and nothing to those who had any means of keeping body and soul together—but this small amount meant much to them. One man refused to take his money when it was counted out to him; he could not believe it was really intended for him.

"A woman in another village, when told that relief was coming, laughed and said: 'Do you suppose they are going to give us money for nothing?' "Everywhere they pleaded for protection as their greatest need—protection from their Moslem neighbors and from the Moslem landowners, and one can easily believe that if these worthy and simple people were given a fair chance they would soon become self-supporting and even prosperous despite their meager opportunities."

DAYLIGHT SAVING INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Building Trades Council has unanimously adopted a resolution favoring daylight saving, that subject being before the city council. Chicago Labor News, a local Labor paper, indorses this action editorially, saying that "the city worker is certainly entitled to the extra hour of sunlight by beginning work earlier, his efforts will naturally be more efficient and capable." The Chicago Federation of Labor has protested against the ordinance.

NEW GROUP OF SUN SPOTS DISCOVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—Discovery was made this week at the Van Vleck Observatory at Wesleyan University that there were a new group of spots on the sun. This discovery was made by Carl L. Stearns, instructor in astronomy at the university. The new group includes two large spots and about 30 smaller ones. The largest spot is about the size of the earth, and there is a second spot that is but a little smaller.

According to Instructor Stearns spots appear on the surface of the sun usually coincident with an electrical display as was witnessed recently when the Aurora Borealis was unusually bright. Through the giant telescope which is part of the observatory equipment, Mr. Stearns could clearly distinguish the new spots. He stated that the spots were in the early stages of their development, being probably not more than a day or two advanced. The new spots will probably remain for one or two months and then disappear.

DAYLIGHT SAVING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Gov. Edward I. Edwards has requested the State Senate immediately to enact daylight-saving legislation.



Lady Teazle

is a very pretty dress apron—and very popular she is too—in pink and white, blue and white and lavender and white checks and some very cheery, pretty plaids that launder beautifully. These dresses go out as fast as they come in—almost every woman who buys one, buys another because they are particularly trim and becoming. \$2.98.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD NINE
GETS IMPETUS

With Coming of Warm Weather
Candidates Turn Enthusiasti-
cally Toward Outdoor Prac-
tice—Many Veterans on List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—In-
door routine work, for several days
outgrown in point of usefulness at
Harvard University, has given way to
out-of-door practice for the Crimson
baseball squad, and the two groups of
players under Head Coach John Slattery
and Associate Coach C. B. Davison,
with respective headquarters at Sol-
diers Field, Boston, and Middlesex
Athletic Field, Concord, Massachu-
setts, are making the most of the
change. This opportunity for actual
workouts, though somewhat belated,
is welcomed by the coaches, who be-
lieve that sufficient time still remains
in which to prepare for the season's
opening next month.

All told, there are 32 players who
up to the present have been rated as
varsity material. These include nine
pitchers, four catchers, 11 infielders,
and 8 candidates for the outfield. Of
the pitchers, C. L. Harrison occ. has
by far the longest record, having
defeated Yale University in the
1916 season; other letter men in this
department are W. B. Felton occ., a
mainstay in the box last year; E. S.
Hardell '21, and F. K. Bullard '20.
P. C. Newton '21 pitched against Yale
in the 1918 informal season, while
E. F. Goode '22 and H. S. Russell '22
were both members of the freshman
squad last year. C. B. Butterfield '22
and G. A. Clark occ., a football star
who is trying to win his fourth letter,
are the remaining candidates for the
box.

R. A. Lancaster '22, the regular
freshman catcher in 1919, is the most
likely candidate behind the bat. J. D.
Murphy '22, who also caught while a
first-year man, is a close second, and
T. H. Gamack '20, and C. S. Stillman
'22, round out the backstop quartet.
The difficulty in this department lies
in the catchers' lack of varsity experi-
ence, but since they will be called upon
for the most part to handle deliveries
of veterans, it is believed that their
development is certain.

Four candidates appear for first
base, including E. L. Bizelew '21, the
hockey star, who will probably be
placed as a regular. At second an-
other hockey letter man, Capt. R. W.
Emmons '22, leads the field, while
shortstop and third base should be
taken care of respectively by A. J.
Conlon '22 and E. C. Lincoln '22.
Austin Blain '22, L. P. Jones '20, and
T. S. Woods '22 at first base; C. J.
Mason '22 and J. D. Chase '22 at sec-
ond; R. B. Shaw '21 at shortstop, and
William Robb occ. at third base are
other infield candidates.

Four of the members of last year's
squad—R. P. Hallowell '20, W. B.
Frothingham '21, Perkins, and L. B.
Evans '20—are candidates for the out-
field. Hallowell and Frothingham are
letter men, while K. W. Perkins '20, the
regular third baseman last season,
has been shifted to the outfield be-
cause of his batting power and the
large number of capable infielders
on hand. E. H. Hobbs '22, prior to
going to war, played in 1917 on the
first-year squad, and F. W. Crocker
was on last year's freshman nine. L.
A. Hallock '22 and E. H. Sullivan
'22 are the others seeking places in the
outfield.

NO OLYMPIC TENNIS
FOR UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, New York—Recom-
mendation by the Davis cup commit-
tee that the United States send no
tennis team to the Olympic Games
will be made at tonight's meeting of
the United States Lawn Tennis Asso-
ciation here. The fact that the dates
for the tennis matches in Antwerp,
Belgium, would conflict with those set
apart for the Davis cup matches, un-
derlies this move, the Belgian authori-
ties having expressed their inability
to rearrange the schedule.

An attempt will be made to arrange
the Davis cup matches so that they
can be played with a minimum re-
quirement of traveling. South Africa
has been requested by cable to send
its Davis cup team to England so that
the match with that country can be
played July 8 to 10. If that proves
feasible, an effort will be made to
have the winner of that match play
the winner of the England-Holland match
July 15 to 17. In case some such ar-
rangement cannot be made, the com-
mittee will recommend that the United
States send its team direct to Australia
and play all the preliminary ties there.

WALLEN WINS 500-YARD SWIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The 500-yard
swimming championship of the Amer-
ican Athletic Union of the United
States was won by W. L. Wallen of
the Illinois Athletic Club at the Great
Lakes Naval Training Station in 6m.
14 3-4s. Wednesday night. Wallen
defeated Clement Brown of the Chicago
Athletic Association, who recently set
up a new world's record in the mile
swim. F. R. Pickel of the Chicago
Athletic Association was third, and
Eugene Bolden of the Great Lakes sta-
tion a poor fourth.

YALE TENNIS DATES

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The
Yale University tennis schedule, as
announced Tuesday night, provides for
matches with five teams in the south
prior to the start of the regular
season. C. S. Garland Jr. '21 of Edge-

wood, Pennsylvania, is again captain
of the Blue team. The schedule fol-
lows:

April 1—Yale University at Virginia;
2—Yale University at Country Club of
Virginia; 3—Yale University at United
States Naval Academy; 4—Yale Univer-
sity at Chevy Chase Country Club;
5—Yale University at Norfolk Country Club;
6—Columbia University at Yale;
May 1—Williams College at Yale; 8—
University of Pennsylvania at Yale; 14—
Cornell University at Yale; 15—University
of Pittsburgh at Yale; 22—Princeton Univer-
sity at Yale; 23—Yale University at
Longwood Cricket Club; 29—Yale Univer-
sity at Harvard;
June 2—University of California at
Yale; 5—Yale University at West Side
Tennis Club.

GOULD AND WEAR
WIN FIRST SETS

Show Continuation of Good Form
at the Opening of the Squash
Racquets Doubles Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—
With the same impressive form that
they showed in winning the national
amateur squash racquets doubles
championship, Jay Gould of New York
and Joseph Wear of this city, formerly
of St. Louis, Missouri, won from S. P.
Rhoades and F. Cutler of Boston in the
start of the United States court tennis
doubles championship tournament at
the Racquets Club yesterday. Gould
and Wear, representing the Racquet
Club, won in straight sets, 6-5, 6-0,
6-1. The national title is held by
Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of the
Racquet Club, but the latter has re-
tired.

It took Gould and Wear the first
set to get fairly started, but after that
they played brilliantly and outclassed
the New Englanders. Gould, who is a
marvel at court tennis, made a num-
ber of spectacular shots while Wear's
playing was also brilliant.

Two matches were forfeited, Payne
Whitney of New York and his un-
named partner defaulting to D. L.
Hutchinson and S. Andrews of the
Racquet Club, and George Gould Jr.
and A. P. Hawes of the Racquet Club
defaulting to Joshua Crane and C. T.
Russell of Boston. F. Cutting and
S. Cutting of New York drew a bye
in the first round and will start play
today against Crane and Russell.
Gould and Wear will play Hutchinson
and Andrews in the other match, and
the finals will take place Saturday.
The summary:

FIRST ROUND
Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Racquet
Club, Philadelphia, defeated S. P. Rhoades
and F. Cutler, Boston, 6-5, 6-0, 6-1.
Payne Whitney and partner (unnamed),
New York, defaulted to D. L. Hutchin-
son and S. Andrews, Racquet Club, Phila-
delphia.
George Gould Jr. and A. P. Hawes,
Racquet Club, Philadelphia, defaulted
to Joshua Crane and C. T. Russell, Boston.
F. Cutting and S. Cutting, New York,
drew a bye.

TORONTO WINS
FROM SUDBURY

University Gets Into Final Round
of Allan Hockey Cup Com-
petition With the Falcons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—University of
Toronto, senior intercollegiate cham-
pions, will play the Falcons of Winni-
peg, western Canadian champions, in
the final for the Allan cup here on Sat-
urday and Monday nights. The col-
legians won the right Wednesday night
when in 10 minutes overtime they de-
feated Sudbury by a score of 4 to 3.
At all stages the game was very fast,
and filled with thrills. The first game
between the two teams was played
Tuesday night, and ended in a draw,
each scoring two goals. The summary:

TORONTO SUDBURY
Wright, Sullivan, rw.
J. W. Duncan, R. Green
Olson, Gouinlock, c. W. Green
Carson, lw. J. McKinnon, Berthiaume
McIntyre, rd. Langlois
Ramsay, id. Boucher
Lamont, c. G. Duncan
Score—Toronto University 4, Sudbury 3.
Goals—Gouinlock 2, Carson, Sullivan for
Toronto; Langlois 2, W. Green for Sud-
bury. Referee—L. Marsh and William
Tackaberry. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FINAL FOR ANTRIM
SHIELD IS DRAWN

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—The leading
Irish association football game played
on February 23 was the final of the
Country Antrim Shield, one of the oldest
Irish trophies. It lay between
Distillery, last season's holders, and
Belfast Celtic, the Irish League cham-
pions, and they met on the Linfield
ground, Belfast.

Celtic had to do without Stephen
Mulholland, who is on the suspended
list, and he was missed from their
forward rank. At any rate not a goal
was registered in the 90 minutes' play
and as far as the attacks are
concerned this represented the play.
The contest was never really
troubled during the match. One shot
from Robinson near the finish, splen-
dently diverted by the Celtic custodian,
was the only item of a dull game.

CHALLENGE YALE SWIMMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern
University has challenged Yale Univer-
sity to meet the Purple for the inter-
sectional collegiate swimming
championship of the United States
here April 3, according to J. L. Lee,
athletic director. Coach T. H. Robin-
son's swimmers recently won the
championship of the Big Ten, while
Yale has had practically everything
its own way in the east.

SERIES IS EVENED
BY PENNSYLVANIA

Coach L. W. Jourdet's Players
Defeat University of Chicago
Five in Second Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—
The University of Pennsylvania basket-
ball team, headed by Capt. H. R.
Peck '21, evened the series in the in-
tersectional collegiate games against
University of Chicago by winning last
night from the westerners by the
score of 29 to 18. The third and de-
ciding game will be played Saturday
night in Princeton, New Jersey.

Pennsylvania outplayed Chicago,
especially in the second half, when the
Red and Blue scored 19 to its oppo-
nent's 8 points. The playing was so
close in the first period that the score
was tied at 10 points at the end of the
first 20 minutes. D. J. McNichol '21
was one of Pennsylvania's stars, with
two sensational field goals, each travel-
ing more than half the length of
the floor.

W. M. Hutzinger '22, playing center
in the place of W. C. Graves '21, put
up a good floor game. G. E. Sweeney
'20, the Red and Blue forward who led
his organization in scoring, was Penn-
sylvania's top scorer with one field
goal and 15 fouls out of 20 tries.
Clarence Vollmer '20 of Chicago made
two pretty field goals.

More than 2500 persons saw the
contest, and as many more were
turned away on account of the small-
sized gymnasium. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA CHICAGO
Sweeney, lf. Hinkle (Capt.) Curtis
Rosenast, rf. Hinkle (Capt.) Curtis
Hutzinger, c. Halladay
Peck, lg. McNichol, rg. Vollmer
Score—University of Pennsylvania 29;
University of Chicago 18. Goals from
door—McNichol 2, Rosenast 2, Peck, Hut-
zinger, Sweeney for Pennsylvania; Hall-
aday 2, Vollmer 2, Birkhoff for Chicago.
Goals from foul—Sweeney 15 for Penn-
sylvania; Birkhoff 8 for Chicago. Referee
—J. Deering, Manhattan, N. Y.; P.
O'Shea, Princeton. Time—20m. periods.

OTTAWA IS AGAIN
HOCKEY WINNER

Defeats Seattle Team 3 to 0 in
the Second Game of World
Series for the Stanley Cup

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING
Won Lost Goals P. C.
Ottawa 2 0 6 1,000
Seattle 0 2 2 000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Ottawa, the
eastern champions, shut out Seattle,
the western champions, Wednesday
night, in the second game of the
world's championship hockey series
by a score of 3 to 0. The game was
played upon ice on which there was
an inch of water, and it is more than
probable that if present weather con-
ditions continue, the next game will
be played on the Toronto artificial rink
on Tuesday, next.

Wednesday, the western seven-man
game with a rover was played; but the
change made little difference on ac-
count of the difficulties of play. In
spite of the heavy going, however, play
was much faster than on Monday, and
both teams showed better speed.
In the first period Darragh, for Ot-
tawa, found the net in 14 minutes,
after a fairly consistent bombardment
of the Seattle goal, by the Ottawa for-
wards. In the second period there was
no score at all. Benedict, for Ottawa,
sustaining a bombardment from Seattle,
which failed to penetrate his de-
fense. In the third period, Gerard for
Ottawa found the net in six minutes,
and just before the bell rang for time
Nighbor put in Ottawa's third goal.

It may be said that Ottawa had a de-
cided advantage in the play through-
out, excepting during the beginning of
the second period. For the victors
Boucher, Gerard, and Cleghorn starred.
For the vanquished Riley, Rowe, and
Walker were in the forefront. The
summary:

OTTAWA SEATTLE
Denneny, lw. Morris
Nighbor, c. E. Foyston
Boucher, f. Walker
Darragh, rw. Riley
Gerard, p. Rowe
Cleghorn, c. D. Holmes
Score—Ottawa 3, Seattle 0. Goals—
Darragh, Gerard, Nighbor for Ottawa.
Substitutes—Bruce, Broadbent, McKell for
Ottawa; Murray, Nichol, Tobin for Se-
attle. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—
Three 20m. periods.

ENTER MANY IN
INDOOR SINGLES

Complete Draw for First Round
of the Championship Tennis
Tourney at New York

UNITED STATES INDOOR LAWN
TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1900—J. A. Allen.
1901—Holcombe Ward.
1902—J. P. Paree.
1903—W. C. Grant.
1904—W. C. Grant.
1905—E. B. Dewhurst.
1906—W. C. Grant.
1907—T. R. Pell.
1908—W. C. Grant.
1909—T. R. Pell.
1910—G. P. Touchard.
1911—T. R. Pell.
1912—W. C. Grant.
1913—G. P. Touchard.
1914—G. P. Touchard.
1915—G. P. Touchard.
1916—R. Murray.
1917—S. H. Vosbell.
1918—S. H. Vosbell.
1919—Vincent Richards.

NEW YORK, New York—With a
total entry of 73 players, the draw for
the singles in the indoor lawn tennis
championship of the United States

was conducted Wednesday afternoon
at the Seventh Regiment Armory by
the committee of which King Smith is
chairman and J. P. Allen manager of
the tournament. In addition to play-
ers of preceding years, several entries
were received from Boston, besides
that of Samuel Hardy, a representative
of the Pacific Coast. D. Alexander and
F. C. Baggs, who had been mentioned
as possible contestants, were not en-
tered in the singles, but will probably
compete in the doubles.

The draw was somewhat uneven,
a majority of the more present play-
ers being placed in the third quarter.
In the first, J. D. Ewing, Ralph L.
Baggs, and Abraham Bassford 3d are
prominent, while W. T. Tilden 2d,
number two in the ranking list, with
C. A. Wood, national boys' champion,
and Allan Behr are noticeable in the
second quarter. Among the players
in the third quarter are F. T. Ander-
son, S. H. Vosbell, F. C. Anderson,
Vincent Richards, the present cham-
pion, and A. H. Man Jr. In the final
quarter Samuel Hardy will meet
Gerald Emerson in his first match.
S. C. Cragin, R. McAllister, and
E. T. Appleby, the Columbia Univer-
sity billiard player, are also entered.
Appleby will play W. J. Toussaint in
his first match.

First Round—W. H. Ruxton vs. W. M.
Fischer; P. L. Kynaston vs. Paul Martin;
R. D. Golden vs. M. H. Soper; Burd Stair
vs. L. G. French; G. A. Walker Jr. vs.
J. L. Werner; Dr. William Rosenbaum
vs. F. T. Anderson; Paul Gould vs. J. L.
Anderson; S. H. Vosbell vs. A. J. Osten-
dorf; C. M. Shipway vs. G. G. Moore.
Second Round, (first round byes). Up-
per Half—Harrison Hathaway vs. C. A.
Brown; J. D. Ewing vs. Louis Cohen;
P. M. Letson vs. G. C. Shafer; W. H.
Pritchard vs. C. A. Anderson; J. J. Mc-
Laughlin vs. S. V. Brubaker; R. E. Roberts
vs. R. L. Baggs; Abraham Bassford, 3d
vs. F. L. McWatty; H. L. Bowman vs.
Willard Botsford; Maurice Cohen vs.
Carl Joliffe; W. T. Tilden, 2d vs. H. S.
Parker; P. S. Brinsmade vs. R. H. Let-
son; S. W. Merfiew vs. Allan Behr;
Abraham Bassford Jr. vs. Harry Sachs;
and J. E. Niekow vs. winner of Ruxton-
Fischer match.

Second Round, (first round byes). Lower
Half—G. S. Groesbeck vs. J. P. Pat-
terson; H. L. Balch vs. F. C. Ander-
son; J. J. McLaughlin vs. J. J. McLaughlin
vs. H. Robinson vs. Vincent Richards; W. C.
Hammond vs. Wallace Rowe; A. H. Man
Jr. vs. A. L. Bruneau; Nicholas Snow vs.
J. B. Penno; Jere Edwards vs. C. J.
Post Jr.; H. N. Snow vs. A. S. Cragin;
Samuel Hardy vs. Gerald Emerson; R. G.
McLaughlin vs. R. McAllister; W. J.
Bennett vs. Lionel Berkovitz; W. J. Tou-
ssaint vs. E. T. Appleby; and J. D. Keys
vs. M. C. Macksood.

A. R. WISDOM WINS
THE SNOOKER TITLE

ENGLISH SNOOKER CHAMPIONS
Year Winner
1915—C. M. Jacques.
1916—C. M. Jacques.
1917—C. M. Jacques.
1918—T. N. Palmer.
1919—S. H. Fry.
1920—A. R. Wisdom.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A. R. Wisdom
won the English amateur cham-
pionship of Snooker's Pool, held recently
at Burroughes and Watts, Soho Square,
this being the sixth year the title has
been played for. The new champion
was opposed by F. S. Miller in the final
heat. Seven games were played, Wis-
dom winning by 5 to 2 in games, and
356 points to 283, although his oppo-
nent made a vigorous beginning, and
took two out of the first three games.
S. H. Fry, the previous holder of the
title, and this year's amateur billiard
champion, was unexpectedly elimi-
nated from the competition in the first
round by Miller, the finalist, 150 points
to 132. After beating Fry, Miller met
E. Berkeley-Ormerod in the second
round, winning by 168 to 132, beat Lt.-
Col. T. Russell, 146 to 97, and finally
entered the final through a handsome
victory over W. E. Foster in the semi-
final, 202 to 66.

The champion's progress to the
championship was marked by the dis-
missal of R. T. Lloyd, by 186 to 104,
A. S. Mays-Smith 198 to 100, "Will Ino"
151 to 115, and L. Melhuish 194 to 91.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—R. A. Lloyd,
captain of the Irish rugby football
team, who has 18 "caps" awarded for
participation in international contests,
has announced his decision to retire
from the game.

The hockey team from Trinity Col-
lege, Dublin, recently made a tour in
the south of England and played fix-
tures against the universities of Cam-
bridge, Oxford, and London. In the
opening match at Cambridge they lost
by 4 goals to 1; but finding the ground
at Oxford more to their liking, they
won 3 to 2 against the Dark Blues and
finally defeated London at Perivale by
3 to 1.

England will meet France on April 5
in an amateur international associa-
tion football match at Rouen.



ARROW
COLLARS

Check Quality of Collar Labels, Try One

LONDON SCOTTISH
DRAW WITH ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the
Navy and Army rugby football match
the following Saturday, more than
usual interest was involved in the play
of "services" teams, February 21. At
Richmond, the Army and London Scot-
tish drew at 13 points all, each side
scoring two goals and a try, after a
game which was, at times, of a scram-
bling nature and occasionally more
vigorous than need have been. The
United Services received a surprise
when visiting Twickenham for, al-
though having the assistance of Lieu-
tenant-Commander W. J. A. Davies and
Lieut. C. A. Kershaw, the International
halves, they were defeated by 11 points
to 8.

Blackheath received Cambridge Uni-
versity at the Rectory Field, and the
match drew an unusually good attend-
ance, but the spectators saw nothing
approaching an Homeric struggle, for,
except for a fairly prolonged period
in the first half, "The Club," as it is
generally known, had matters prac-
tically all its own way. They won by
6 goals and 3 tries, 39 points, to 3 tries,
9 points. Oxford University, playing
at home, beat Rosslyn Park by 18
points.

Not far short of 20,000 people wit-
nessed the match between Bristol and
Newport, the last named of whom have
a fifteen, this season, well worthy of
their great reputation. Newport were
the better team all round and won by
8 points to 0. Richmond went to
Leicester, where both they and the
home team could only field 14 men.
Leicester's vast superiority in the at-
tack made it a very one-sided en-
counter, winning by 10 goals and 4
tries, 62 points, to 1 try, 3 points.
Cheltenham were beaten, at home, by
Northampton in a game which had an
exciting finish, for the visitors were
5 points down a little before the end,
2 tries scored by G. E. Kilby in the last
five minutes enabling Northampton to
snatch a hard-earned victory. Al-
though London Welsh were playing on
their own ground, at Herne Hill, they
could only start with 11 men against St.
Mary's Hospital, and at no time had
more than 13 in the field. The Welsh-
men won by 20 points to 0.

CAMBRIDGE CREW IS
THE HEAVIER EIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Cambridge
University crew seem likely to be
heavier than Oxford after all when the
inter-varsity boat race is rowed be-
tween Putney and Mortlake on Sat-
urday, for the average weight at the
commencement of the training at Ely
was a couple of pounds over 12 stone,
as compared with Oxford's 11 stone
13 pounds.

The Cambridge crew was well on
the way to being settled before the
Dark Blues and, in fact, was decided
upon when the crew moved from Cam-
bridge to Ely for work in the light
ship. The aid of the cinema has been
utilized in order that individual faults
in style may be corrected among the
members of the eight, and they may
see themselves as others see them.
Meanwhile at Putney, where the
famous race will begin as usual, the
boat houses have been repainted and
everything done to make the first post-
war inter-varsity boat race a success.
Not for a long time has the public
been in such a fine position to see this
historic contest for, owing to the state
of the tide, a start cannot be made
until the evening, between 5 and 6
p. m., and as the evening in question
is Saturday a record crowd is ex-
pected, notwithstanding the fact that
the inter-varsity sports at Queens Club
have been fixed for the same day.

KING GEORGE SEES
NAVY DEFEAT ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King,
the Prince of Wales, Earl Beatty, and Lord
Jellicoe were amongst the 10,000 spec-
tators who saw the Royal Navy inflict
a rather severe defeat on the Army in
a rugby football game at Twickenham,
on February 28, the Navy being suc-
cessful by 3 goals and 4 tries, 23
points, to 1 goal and 2 tries, 11 points.
It was a most strenuous game and the
Navy deserved their unexpected win,
in which the clever combination of the
English International halves, W. J. A.
Davies and C. A. Kershaw, was an im-
portant feature. The match was
played at a tremendous speed, but the
forwards on both sides lasted splen-
didly, and never once relaxed their

WHICH WAY?

THERE are two ways of travel-
ing—one, to start blindly out
into the world seeking the sights
worth the seeing; the other, the
Cook way—having planned in ad-
vance, as an architect plans a
building, a tour every step of
which is made comfortable and
enjoyable, avoiding the uninterest-
ing but including all that is worth
while.

The Cook organization, with its
experience of 78 years, is better
than ever prepared to take from
your shoulders the burden of
travel detail. Write us of your
tentative plans and for our itiner-
aries in Europe, the Far East, or
elsewhere.

THOS. COOK & SON, NEW YORK
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco,
Los Angeles, Montreal, Toronto.

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The interesting
Northern Union Rugby matches on
February 28 were the ties in the sec-
ond round of the Northern Union Cup,
to decide the eight teams which would
contest the third round. Scoring was
pretty low in most cases, the excep-
tions being at Hull and Wigan. The
latter team has secured the services
of George James, a center three-
quarters back from Barry.

The tie between Huddersfield and
Wakefield Trinity drew the largest at-
tendance, 21,000, in the second round,
and the Trinity upset all forecasts by
losing by only one point, scoring a
penalty goal to a Huddersfield try.

St. Helen's Recreation were at home
to Barrow, in their second-round tie,
and triumphed over the senior league
team by 3 goals and 1 try, 9 points, to
1 goal, 2 points. The winners were
much the better side on the run of
play. Though the first score came
from the Barrow side, the rest of the
game was all against the visitors. Old-
ham entered the third round at the
expense of Warrington, beating them
by 3 tries, 9 points, to 0. The Oldham
defense was sound, and in this the
visitors met their defeat, Alfred Wood
playing a brilliant game and stopping
everything.

Redmond was the "star" at Widnes
against Halifax, giving the home team
a 4 points to 0 win with two fine goals.
Widnes made the most of their chances
and, although badly beaten forward,
managed to triumph and pass the sec-
ond round safely. Redmond scored
from a mark in the first half, and again
in the second period. Wigan had an
easy time at Wigan against York, scor-
ing 6 goals and 7 tries, 33 points, to 1
goal and 1 try, 5 points. York were
good in the scrum, but were unable
to get the ball when it came out, and
the visiting backs were too slow,
whereas those of Wigan were very
fast. Hull's back line proved too much
for Batley in the second round, and the
home team triumphed by 7 goals and
5 tries, 29 points, to 2 goals and 2
tries, 10 points. Leeds defeated Roch-
dale Hornets by 1 goal and 1 try, 5
points, to 0, at Rochdale, and this in
spite of the fact that practically all the
game they were kept on the defense
and never looked like scoring. At
Bramley the home team beat Brough-
ton Rangers by 5 points. In the
league games Swinton, at home, had an
easy victory over Keighley by 5 goals
and 11 tries, 43 points, to 1 goal, 3
points, while Salford received Hunslet
at Salford and proved victors by 4
tries, 12 points, to 0.

LADY AMATEUR GOLF
STATUS IS DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A definition of
an amateur lady golfer was recently
arrived at by the Ladies Golf Union
Council, meeting at Caxton Hall,
Westminster. Provision had to be
made for the player who might teach
golf in connection with her duties at
a school, and also for certain contin-
gencies where it is customary to make
grants of expenses, and this was done
in specific terms.

As defined at this meeting, an am-
ateur is one who, after attaining the age

SERBIA SEVERELY STRICKEN BY WAR

Her Needs Not Fully Realized in United States, Says Minister of Child Welfare, Who Appeals for Immediate Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Serbia's great need of help, of money, materials, equipment, labor, and food to enable her, severely stricken by the war, to bring order out of chaos, was described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by William J. Doherty, commissioner to Serbia of the Serbian Child Welfare Association. Mr. Doherty was assistant commissioner of charities in this city under the Mitchell administration. He has spent some time doing relief work in Serbia and has been made Minister of Child Welfare and Public Health in the Serbian Cabinet. Serbia is said to be the only country which has a minister of child welfare.

"It was natural enough," said Mr. Doherty, "that before the war, we in America should not know much about Serbia and the Serbians. We had very little dealing with any of the Balkan peoples; we were not particularly interested. During the war Serbia's heroism, her sacrifice and sufferings stood out pretty strongly, but most men remained interested in the struggle on the western front. It is a rather tragic thing that since the war practically the same state of affairs has continued, for it has led us, in America, into the error of doing far less for Serbians than for other sufferers who need help, but need it less."

Devastation Was Complete

"The testimony is absolutely universal that in proportion to her population, Serbia suffered heavier losses. Both military and civil, and particularly civil, than any other nation which took part in the war. She lost over 50 per cent of her men between the ages of 18 and 60 and over a third of her whole people outright, to say nothing of the countless numbers left incapacitated. Every acre of her land was overrun by the enemy. The devastation was not as intense in form, perhaps, as in certain districts of France and Belgium, but it was complete, and, because it covered the whole country, more fatal in its results. The condition in which Serbia faced the future on the signing of the armistice was fittingly summed up by Col. Homer Folks in his report to the American Red Cross in May, 1919: 'She lacks practically everything necessary to the preservation and maintenance of life.'

"The special work of the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America is, as its name implies, the care of Serbia's young children. According to the official reports there are no less than 500,000 fatherless children in this country; 70,000 of them are also motherless; 10,000 are absolutely destitute without anyone to care for them, and 85 per cent are in need of prompt care and treatment."

Merciless Policy Enforced

"In a country abandoned for three years to German, Austrian, and Bulgarian hatred were left few able-bodied men; and upon old men, women, and children was enforced a merciless policy the avowed object of which was annihilation of a nation. In her struggle for life, Serbia had mobilized 40 per cent of her male population, and when the invader was driven out, she had lost 1,000,000 of her 4,500,000 people, including over half of her tax payers. She had been looted of her manufactured goods, machinery, jewelry, silver coinage, and three years' harvest to the value of some \$526,000,000, and had suffered an additional loss of \$160,000,000 in requisitions and damages to private property; a purely agricultural people had lost practically all its live stock."

"Before I went to Belgrade I had made it my business to understand as well as was possible, conditions in Serbia, but on my arrival there with my staff in October, 1919, I found that I had no adequate conception of the total disorganization in every department of life."

Scenes of Suffering

"The suffering was not obtruded upon us, but we could not escape seeing the suffering of the children even in the capital city of the kingdom. The city itself still showed unmistakable evidence of the severity of the bombardments it had undergone. All the bridges were destroyed, including the great railway structure across the Danube. Not a public building had been left intact and few were still in condition to be used. The people had been stripped of everything, china, glass, furniture, bedding, and many of the higher ranks in life were still sleeping upon straw and were without the most ordinary necessities of life. Similar conditions prevail in all the cities of old Serbia—the Serbia of 1914, and there can be no real change until the country receives adequate help from without—in money, materials, equipment, and labor."

"The Serb has no experience in caring for destitute and friendless children. It is a problem which he has never before had to face. He lacks not only the means and equipment, but the experience and the expert knowledge which he must have—it is here that Serbia needs our help. And the help must be given now and by us or not at all."

DEBATE UPON IRISH QUESTION IS DECLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Declining at the present time to accept a challenge to a public debate on the main issue in the controversy over the Irish question, on the ground that "the real

need at this moment is for the clear and unhampered treatment of the problem from the purely American standpoint," the Loyal Coalition, through Demarest Lloyd, its president, and George W. Sooley, executive secretary, have replied to the communication of Edward F. McSweeney and Daniel T. O'Connell.

"We would gladly accept this proposition if we thought it would advance

OLD RURAL GUARD OF MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
When Mrs. Calderón de la Barca, wife of the first Minister to Mexico, declared in her "Life in Mexico," which appeared in 1842, that not a

that for which they had previously stood. Out of such beginning was built up in time a well-disciplined and well-paid rural police force whose loyalty became a known quantity, whose intrepidity and superb horsemanship was for a score of years the admiration of every foreign traveler in Mexico. During the rule of Diaz, lasting



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A picturesque type of rural guard in Mexico during the régime of President Diaz

the cause of truth, and lead, even in a slight degree, to a mitigation of the difficulties involved in the present situation," says the reply. "However, we are under the impression that the Sinn Féin aspect of the case, which you are representing, has already demanded a disproportionate amount of the public attention, and that the real need at this moment is for the clear and unhampered treatment of the problem from the purely American standpoint. We shall therefore continue independently in our own way for an indefinite period, although holding your proposal in mind in case it offers promise of helpfulness in the future."

"We note your declaration that you have observed scrupulous publicity in regard to those who have contributed to your funds. This prompts us to suggest that if you are really desirous of furnishing the public with missing items of essential information, you might make a detailed statement as to the disposition (giving names of persons and organizations) of the \$50,000,000 more or less raised in this section of the country during the last generation for the cause of 'Irish Freedom,' for which there has, up to now, been no accounting."

EFFORT TO GET SEIZED GOODS

NEW YORK, New York—Byron H. Uhl, acting commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, was served yesterday with a Federal Court order directing him to show cause why all the correspondence and other property belonging to Gregory Weinstein, Ludwig C. A. K. Marten's confidential secretary, which was seized by federal agents in raids on his home last January, should not be returned to him. The order is returnable today.

human being or passing object was to be found in that country not of itself a picture, and followed the statement with a description of a Mexican highway "whereon moved the native women with their plaited hair and little children slung on their backs, long strings of arrieros with their loaded mules and swarthy, wild-looking faces, and the chance horseman who passed with his serape of many colors, high ornamented saddle, Mexican silver stirrups and leathern boots," she ably depicted in the latter figure the forerunner of the rural guard, or rural mounted police of Mexico. This picturesque type came into existence during the early part of the régime of Porfirio Diaz, and served the federal government with unswerving loyalty throughout his administration.

The organization of that constabulary is accounted as one of the most effective achievements of the despotic chief. Conditions upon his coming into power in Mexico were somewhat analogous to those of a few years ago. The country had passed through long years of misrule by unscrupulous dictators and recently a four years' war in which Maximilian, the usurper, had just been denounced and executed. The government was unsettled and bankrupt, plantations were ruined, the people in a condition of destitution. Everywhere roamed groups of bandits who were able to carry out their schemes of loot at pleasure.

On the latter General Diaz, the iron-handed military leader, immediately began a war of extermination, continued long enough to satisfy the leaders of such groups that all would eventually be eliminated, when the alternative was offered them of enlisting with their men in a loyal corps whose end was the very opposite of

virtually from 1876 to 1911, this body of men were to be found in organized groups in the towns, cities, and villages throughout the entire nation. They acted as guardians of the peace,

especially in the remoter regions, to travelers by coach on unfrequented trails, to pack trains carrying rich ores out from the mines for shipment, or supplies inland, as well as to the owners of haciendas against which marauders might otherwise have directed their attacks.

The constabulary became as famous in Mexico as the dauntless, red-coated Royal Northwest Mounted Police in Canada. Throughout the early part of the revolution led by Madero they remained for the most part faithful to the federal government, but becoming disorganized on account of the many political changes that followed in rapid succession, were finally disbanded.

NO POLL TAX FOR WOMEN IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—Maine women will not pay poll taxes until Section 1 of Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes is amended. Even though they enjoy voting privileges, as seems certain ere long, the statutes at present restrict poll-tax paying responsibilities to men, this being the language embodied in the law: "A poll tax shall be assessed upon every male inhabitant of the State above the age of 21 years, whether a citizen of the United States or an alien, in the manner provided by law, unless he is exempted therefrom by this chapter, which said poll tax shall not exceed three dollars and shall not be less than one dollar."

It is expected that equal suffrage will be in force shortly, and there has been considerable comment here regarding taxation burdens women will be required to assume. The poll tax in Portland is \$2, and more than \$30,000 is assessed on this class. Nearly all of this is collected, and presuming that men and women are numerically equal in this city, an additional sum of \$30,000 would be available from this source next year, or in whatever year suffrage became equal. It is probable that the law will be amended, once the ballot privilege is extended, as women who have fought for it have always contended that they should assume their share of the burdens of government if given the right to share in the benefits.

COOPERATION AT WORK TWO WAYS

Producers Unite to Get Higher Prices for Foodstuffs and Consumers Join in an Effort to Purchase at Lower Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A conference of producers' and consumers' cooperative associations in this State, called by Dr. E. H. Porter, state commissioner of foods and markets, in conjunction with the State College of Agriculture, will meet in Syracuse, March 30 and 31 and April 1, to consider the possibilities of more direct dealing between farmers and city consumers through cooperative associations. It is intended to afford an opportunity for the numerous cooperative associations scattered throughout the State to exchange information and experience and to work out definite plans for extension during the coming year.

The problem of the cost of distribution of farm products and foodstuffs has become so serious, states Dr. Porter, that some way must be found to save the New York farmer from being forced out of business and the consumer from the terrible pressure of the cost of living. The cooperative movement offers greater possibilities in this direction than any other one thing. It is rapidly spreading all over the world, and New York State is really far behind other states in the development of cooperative marketing.

The farmers of New York State, Dr. Porter continues, are as anxious as the city consumer to see the cost of distribution or middle handling of foods reduced. They want to see waste and hoarding and unnecessary speculation eliminated. They want to see honest grading and standardizing of farm products. To accomplish this, they recognize that they have to cooperate with each other just as the California orange-growers and other producers have done, and to join hands with consumers' cooperative associations of the cities and industrial communities.

Herschel H. Jones, director of the New York office of the division of foods and markets, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that within the past year approximately 150 cooperative associations were organized by the division's bureau of cooperative associations primarily for marketing purposes, to help the farmer get the right returns for his produce and to eliminate speculation.

In New York City, he said, a number of successful consumers' associations had been started and more were in process of organization. The bureau aids in forming these organizations and attends to the legal details of incorporation, helps draw up by-laws, and keeps a sort of friendly supervision over the body until it gets going well enough to stand alone.

A central purchasing agency has been organized for the 30 or 40 cooperative stores of post office employees located in the post office stations. It is said that these post-office cooperatives are doing a business of more than \$1,000,000 annually. At the present time about 6000 navy yard employees are incorporating an association for buying both food and clothing.

"This cooperative movement is in a considerable degree a public service," explained Mr. Jones. "When people band themselves together to handle goods directly and eliminate profits, they are doing something to relieve the present unsatisfactory economic situation, and it is the duty of the state to help them. The movement seems to develop most soundly and surely among working people, and workers with European backgrounds take to it more readily than do Americans."

"The farmers up state have been driven to organize in order to compete with western growers," said W. J. Birdsall, an organizer in the Bureau of Cooperative Associations in the division. "The farmers are very responsive, in fact they keep calling for us to help them organize. Nearly every line of farm activity is now organized. The big issue in New York State is to organize to meet the competition of organized growers in other states and also in other countries. The farmers hope through organization to standardize and grade products."

New Issue

\$25,000,000

Western Electric Company

Incorporated

Five Year 7% Convertible Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1920

Due April 1, 1925

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York, Boston and Chicago. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1000, registrable as to principal only. Callable as a whole or in part on any interest date, upon 30 days' notice, at following prices and accrued interest: 103 to and including April 1, 1922; 102 thereafter, to and including April 1, 1923; and 101 thereafter, to and including October 1, 1924.

Convertible at the option of the holder at any time between April 2, 1922, and October 1, 1924, both dates inclusive, into the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, par for par. If called for redemption, bonds may nevertheless be converted if presented at least 10 days before the redemption date.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

CAPITALIZATION

(Upon completion of present financing)

	Authorized	Outstanding
Five Year 7% Convertible Gold Bonds (this issue)	\$35,000,000	\$25,000,000
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds due December 31, 1922	15,000,000	15,000,000
Preferred Stock 7% Cumulative	50,000,000	None
Common Stock, of no par value	500,000 shares	350,000 shares

From a letter of Mr. Charles G. DuBois, President, we summarize as follows:

BUSINESS: Established in 1869; by continuous progress it has become the largest telephone manufacturing concern in the world and the largest electrical jobbing house.

ASSETS: Net assets, after deducting all indebtedness except the funded debt, are \$100,513,066, or 2½ times the \$40,000,000 total funded debt, including these bonds. Net current assets alone are \$77,993,609, or 1.95 times the total funded debt.

EARNINGS: Net earnings applicable to interest charges for year 1919 were \$6,119,210, or 2.45 times the \$2,500,000 annual interest charges on the total funded debt, including these bonds. Average net earnings for last three years were 2.67 times these charges.

DIVIDENDS: Company has paid regular and substantial dividends continuously for many years, —not less than \$8 per share per annum on its common stock since 1886, and \$10 per share since 1917.

COVENANTS: No mortgage or lien (other than purchase money obligations) may be created without equally securing these bonds, except that the Company may issue not exceeding \$15,000,000 mortgage bonds to refund the existing first mortgage issue.

The company will at all times maintain net assets other than plant account (after deducting all liabilities except funded debt) equal to at least 150 per cent. of its funded debt including these bonds and the first mortgage bonds.

We recommend these Bonds for investment

Price 98½ and accrued interest, yielding about 7.35%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

New York

Boston

Chicago

Bankers Trust Company

New York

Guaranty Trust Company

of New York

The statements in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.



The stores are co-operating with us

A man sent a new pongee silk shirt to a laundry. It went to pieces. The owner blamed the laundry. The laundry owner blamed the manufacturer.

"Come with me," he said to the owner of the shirt, "and we'll take this right up with the store that sold you the shirt."

The storekeeper met them in the right spirit, listened to the story, admitted it was not the laundry's fault, gave the customer a new shirt, and took the matter up with the manufacturer.

Both storekeepers and laundry owners are working together harmoniously in your service.

A goodwill campaign like this must help both merchants and laundries because it is designed to better the service they render you.

The Thomas Dreier Service
Public Relations Publicity
10 High Street, Boston

Thomas Dreier

(Look in your paper a week from today for report No. 4)

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNITED STATES
STEEL REPORT

Balance Applicable to Common
Equal to \$10.14 a Share,
Compared with \$19.69 Last
Year and \$39.15 in 1917

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Steel Corporation's annual report for 1919 shows a balance applicable to the \$508,302,500 common stock of \$51,574,905, equal to \$10.14 a share on that issue, compared with \$100,087,700, or \$19.69 a share in 1918, and \$198,999,888, or \$39.15 a share in 1917.

The income account of the company for the year ended December 31, compares:

	1919	1918
Gro ret	\$1,448,557,834	\$1,744,312,163
Exp ret	1,263,277,192	1,515,110,652
Balance	185,280,642	229,201,511
Divs	18,746,645	19,148,488
Prof mfg	304,057,287	248,370,000
Inc fr inv	13,146,156	21,306,235
Total inc	217,173,443	269,676,235
Adjust & chgs	12,125,446	1,098,231
Total	229,298,889	270,774,466
Int chgs sub cos	8,701,577	8,330,421
Balance	143,597,312	199,330,680
Deprec	45,545,926	40,718,824
Balance	98,051,386	158,611,856
Bond int	21,443,773	21,728,923
Balance	76,607,613	136,882,933
Adj cred	194,219	629,451
Balance	76,791,832	137,512,377
144 divs	25,219,677	25,219,677
Surplus	51,574,905	112,312,700
Com divs	25,415,125	71,162,350
Surplus	26,159,780	41,150,350
Exp fr ad con, etc	12,215,000	12,215,000
Sur for year	26,159,780	28,939,350

(a) All expenses incident to operations, including those for ordinary repairs and maintenance and provisional charges by subsidiaries for depreciation and taxes, estimated at \$22,000,000.

(b) Net balance of profits earned by subsidiary companies on sales made and services rendered on account of materials on hand at the close of the year in purchasing companies, inventories, and which profits have not yet been realized in cash from the standpoint of a combined statement of the business of all companies.

(c) Reserved for the amount of actual cost or market value in excess of normal prices of inventory stocks on hand at the close of the year, \$38,710,396; allowance for estimated proportion of extraordinary cost of facilities installed by reason of war requirements and conditions, \$38,237,854.

(d) Charges and allowances for depreciation applied as follows: To depreciation and extraordinary replacements subsidiary companies, \$37,608,819; United States Steel Corporation, \$7,337,107.

(e) Additional allowance to cover amortization of cost of facilities installed for producing war work.

(f) Appropriated on account of expenditures made and to be made on authorized appropriations for additional property, new plants and construction.

CALIFORNIA OIL
OUTPUT INCREASED

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—California oil production in February was 274,026 barrels a day, an increase of 939 over January, according to Standard Oil of California. Total production for February was 7,946,754 barrels, compared with 8,465,937 in January. Stocks decreased 872,704 barrels to 28,738,921 at the end of February. Thirty-four new wells were completed, with initial daily production of 18,825 barrels.

February shipments of oil from California fields increased 3010 barrels daily, total shipments being 8,819,468 barrels.

ANOTHER BIG COTTON
MILL CHANGES HANDS

LONDON, England.—The Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust has acquired D. Haslam, Ltd., of Bolton, Manchester, Nottingham and London, one of the oldest cotton-spinning concerns in the United Kingdom. The price paid was £3,000,000.

MANCHESTER, England.—The British cotton operatives are said to have presented a claim for a 60 per cent advance in current wages.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France.—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

	March 25	March 19
Gold	5,584,000,000	5,583,100,000
Silver	274,400,000	248,700,000
Circulation	27,568,900,000	28,160,000,000
Deposits	3,512,600,000	3,384,400,000
Loans and disc	3,324,800,000	3,324,100,000
Treasury dep.	228,300,000	110,400,000

IRON CAP COPPER DEFICIT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The annual report of the Iron Cap Copper Company for 1919 shows: Receipts from sale of copper, silver and gold of \$1,248,840; expenditures for the period were \$999,808, leaving a balance of \$249,032; depreciation and ore depletion charges of \$316,174 resulted in a deficit for the year of \$67,142.

REAL ESTATE PROBLEMS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The brokers board of the Boston Real Estate Exchange has decided to bring its membership into closer relationship by holding a luncheon once a week, and taking over the problems of local real estate activities. The first is to be held at Youngs Hotel today.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Commercial bar silver \$1.24½, up 1 cent.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 72½d, up ½d.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSING

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Stock Exchange will be closed on April 2.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	47	47½	46½	47½
Am Car & Ry	138	139½	138½	138½
Am Inter Corp	97½	98	94½	94½
Am Loco	101½	102½	99½	102½
Am Smelters	66½	67½	65	67½
Am Sugar	129½	129½	129½	129½
Am Tel & Tel	97½	97½	96½	97
Am Woolen	132	132	127½	132
Atchafson	61½	62½	61½	63½
Atchafson	83½	83½	82	82½
Atchafson	156	157	153½	157
Atchafson	131½	131½	129½	133½
Bald Loco	33½	33½	33½	33½
B & O	94½	95	92½	95
Beth Steel B	94½	95	92½	95
Can Pac	123	123	121½	122½
Cent Leather	85½	86	84½	85½
Chandler	144½	146½	141½	145½
Chic M & St P	37½	37½	36	36½
Chic R I & Pac	36½	36½	35½	36½
Chic R I & Pac	34½	35	34½	35½
Corn Prod	91½	92½	90	92½
Crucible Steel	240	241½	234½	241½
Cuba Cane Sug	46	48½	46½	48½
End Johnson	115½	117	115	117
Gen Electric	159	159	157½	157½
Gen Motors	372	383	369	381
Goodrich	68½	69½	68	69½
Int Paper	82½	84½	82	84½
Inspiration	57½	58½	56½	58½
Kenney	144½	146½	141½	145½
Marine	34½	34½	34½	34½
Marine pfd	93	93½	92	93½
Mex Pet	194½	197	189	197
Midvale	46½	46½	45½	46½
Mo Pac	28½	29½	27½	28½
N Y Cent & H	33½	34	33½	33½
N Y C & H	33½	34	33½	33½
No Pac	80½	80½	79½	79½
Pan Am Pet	98½	99½	97½	99½
Pan Am Pet B	90½	91½	89½	91½
Penn	42½	43	42½	42½
Pierce-Arrow	64½	65½	63½	65½
Reading	84½	85½	83½	84½
Royal Iron & Steel	104	106	101½	105½
Royal Dutch N Y	129½	132½	129½	132½
Sinclair	41½	42½	41½	41½
So Pac	99½	100½	98½	100½
Stromberg	76	76	74½	76
Studabaker	102½	104	101½	104
Texas	205	209½	202½	209½
Texas & Pac	43½	44½	42	44½
Trans Oil	25	25½	23½	24½
Stutz	245	248	245	248
Wardington	119½	119½	117½	119½
U S Rubber	108	108	106	108
U S Steel	100½	102	100½	102
U S Realty	51½	51½	50	50
Utah Copper	75	77½	74½	77½
Wardington	71½	73½	71½	73½
Willis-Over	24½	24½	24	24½
Westinghouse	52	52½	51½	52½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
ib 3½s	97.40	97.56	97.40	97.42
ib 1st 4s	90.50	90.60	90.30	90.30
ib 2d 4s	89.40	89.40	89.30	89.32
ib 1st 4½s	90.76	90.76	90.60	90.60
ib 2d 4½s	89.84	89.88	89.66	89.66
ib 3d 4½s	92.78	92.78	92.60	92.60
ib 4th 4½s	89.88	89.88	89.66	89.66
ib 4½s	97.60	97.60	97.48	97.56

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

At Housecleaning Time

While the old plan of relegating housecleaning to a certain part of the year is now quite obsolete, the approach of spring inevitably brings thoughts of rejuvenating one's surroundings. And when one has on hand the proper tools with which to work, even the most unattractive part of cleaning loses its dread aspect.

Beginning with the floors, it is surprising to see what can be done with even the floor which has been neglected for some time, or perhaps has just suffered from being badly varnished. The first step is the removal of the varnish; this can be accomplished either by the use of varnish remover, which softens the varnish to the consistency of soft paint, so that it can easily be scraped off the floor, or, if the floor is not in bad condition, by washing the floor with a strong solution of washing soda, water, and soap powder. The floor should be scrubbed with a stiff-bristled scrubbing brush and plenty of this solution, and then washed with clear water.

The floor is then varnished or shellacked; the shellac dries more quickly, particularly if it is thinned with wood alcohol, but varnishing the floor gives it a heavier and more lasting finish. Varnish or shellac should be applied evenly, and if a parquet floor is being done, each square should be done by itself, according to the direction in which the boards are laid.

Waxing the floor is an easy task with the improved implements now available. The wax, which is about as heavy as lard, is used in cheesecloth, two large spoonfuls being wrapped in two thicknesses of cheesecloth and then applied to the floor. The polishing is done with a dry cloth or by means of a device which is nothing more than a heavily weighted brush on the end of a handle about the length of a broom handle; this is rubbed over the floor, its weight making the polishing easy.

Another bit of housecleaning usually classed as unattractive is washing woodwork, but if the housewife uses a large sponge, such as painters use, instead of brushes and cloths, the task is not difficult. If the woodwork is to be painted also, this can be done without engaging outside help. If the painter asks the advice of a professional in mixing the paint and selecting her brush, and knows how to apply the paint. For example, in painting a door panel, care should be taken not to paint the entire length of the panel at one stroke; instead, the brush should be carried down to within a few inches of the end of the panel, and then brought upward with another stroke, so that the paint is evenly distributed, instead of being thinner at the bottom end than at the top.

Rejuvenating the furniture is an interesting item of housecleaning, since this sort of work shows results so readily. Even old mahogany can be given a soap and water bath as an aid to cleanliness, and here again a sponge is found much more effective than cloths or brushes. It should then be polished, and the best of all furniture polish can be made in one's own kitchen, after a formula used by many a furniture dealer who is interested in keeping antiques clean, since it gives the desired satiny finish and yet does not give a bright, glossy look.

It is made by combining four parts of linseed oil, one part of vinegar, and one of turpentine, shaking them well together in a tightly corked bottle. It should be applied with a soft cloth, the furniture then being rubbed dry and polished with another cloth, which may be either flannel or chamol.

Nowadays we are wont to depend on professional cleaners, armed with vacuum dust removers, to brighten up our rugs and carpets, but when this is not advisable or possible, we can resort to a practice common in our grandmothers' time. They brushed the rugs well and then rubbed them thoroughly with a cloth dampened with a solution of ammonia and water, thus removing all surface dust at least. Window shades are such dust collectors that they cannot be neglected, and they are easily cleaned if unrolled and rubbed with a bit of clean, dry cheesecloth. New curtain cords are most effective in giving them a clean, bright appearance.

An Interesting Room

It was an attractive room; no one could deny that, if each object in it was considered individually, yet the room as a whole presented a rather unpleasant effect.

"I can't account for it," declared the woman who had placed all her favorite furnishings in this pretty little living room. "I know that my things are beautiful—those little chairs are very good, and the pictures are excellent; these things I have been told by critics of both chairs and pictures. Yet somehow I don't want to look at them as they are placed in this room, and I cannot tell why."

And after all, the rearranging of that room took but 10 minutes, when the old friend who was calling on her undertook it.

"The interest of the room isn't rightly balanced," was her explanation of the difficulty. "You see, you have placed together everything at which one naturally looks on entering the room. That Chinese chest, on its little lacquer table, is a very beautiful red, and the table's lines are rather striking; the moment I came in from the hall I noticed them. Then I looked at the picture just above; it is a beautiful portrait of a child, and the coloring of her frock and of the gay beach in the background call one's attention irresistibly. Near by is that beautifully quaint little chair which your

great-grandmother used; it charms by the atmosphere which it so subtly conveys, as well as by its own beauty. I wanted to continue to look at it, yet my eyes strayed to the desk which stands near; that desk is remarkable because of the beauty of the wood, yet the candlesticks which stand on it are so graceful in line that I had to look at them, and the candles which they hold are of so vivid a blue that they demanded tribute of attention too.

"On the other side of the room there are few objects which can hold their own with these; the couch, table, and reading lamp are all very pretty, but their attention value is perhaps not so strong; one must look at them several times to appreciate their beauty. And the mantel is not pretty; it should hold either the candlesticks which stand on the desk, with their striking blue candles, or something equally beautiful and interesting, so that they, and not the mantel, would attract one's eye. You see, you must combine the strong and weak values of your furniture, so that all of the things which instantly catch one's eye are not placed together; otherwise you have an effect not unlike that which would be produced if a number of good singers sang at once, their selections being quite different; one wants to listen to each, and can't hear any satisfactorily because of the others."

And the rearrangement which promptly took place proved the worth of her words.

Old-Fashioned Sofa as Decorative Feature

Have you an old-fashioned sofa in your home? If so, get it out, for this piece of furniture has come into its own through the fashion of incorporating bits of old architecture and furniture into our twentieth century homes. Some of these old-fashioned sofas were designed by the old masters. Fortunately, many of these stood the test of years, and stand today a representative of the periods to which we are constantly turning for correct copy.

When the interior decorator is called in to restore or create a new room, he at once begins to select the old furniture, which will give the room a homelike atmosphere.

The rapid stride that has been made in interior decoration within the last few years has proved without a doubt that it is essential to have a few well-selected pieces of furniture, instead of, as in olden times, a conglomerate mass of unrelated bits which give to the home a restless appearance.

Of course, one must first consider the ceilings and walls, and that every feature should harmonize.

One decorator experimented with a Louis Seize-sofa. He placed it against the wall of a room which had a tapestry background. He covered it with light blue brocade, piled it high with soft, downy cushions of the same hue, and it immediately added a note of interest and color to the room which otherwise would have been lost.

Another old sofa, which was painted, was covered with bright chintz cushions. This adds a note of color to the living room.

In some of our older homes, in the hallway, are those American Empire sofas of dignified lines. They are seen to their best advantage when used against a background of white paneling.

For some time the public has been demanding better and more appropriate furniture for their homes, and much of the present-day furniture has been copied from museum pieces or adopted from them to conform to the period exploited.

Let us take for instance the classic

New notes in fashions from Paris

era, where the dignity and simplicity of the furniture were well worthy of imitation. In the Renaissance, many motifs had their origin in the classic designs, with possibly a more colorful treatment also applied with a freer hand.

He borrowed some ideas from the Chinese and some from the Louis XVI. His designs had a dignity and subtle elegance shown by no other artist in the furniture world. Many of his pieces were made of mahogany, others of walnut or rosewood, each one finished with a richness of design and nicety of detail that make them particularly effective against the white wainscot of the modified colonial house of today.

If you are fortunate enough to own a Duncan Phyle sofa it is indeed a treasure. They are distinguished for their sweeping curves, wonderful proportions and charming details. The legs of his sofas, delicate in design, sweep outward with infinite grace and show a concave curve which makes them without duplication at the present time, as he never copied from his predecessors.

He kept to his delicate treatment in his use of brass ornamentation, which was his special craft, in spite of the demand for Empire during his day.

Today we are eliminating the cheap and shoddy pieces which were so prevalent several years ago, replacing them with practical, well-designed furniture, thus creating more homelike rooms.

Sofas are less cumbersome than formerly; one reason, on account of the small rooms in bungalow or apartments. The thickness of arm and back has been materially reduced without lessening the comfort of this piece of furniture. Down cushions are the best to use on account of their durability and comfort and the element of decoration they bring to any sofa.

Your old-time sofa, made with haircloth covering of years gone by, which you remember as being stiff and uncomfortable, may be turned into a wonderful sofa. These coverings may be replaced by charming fabrics, which often produce an up-to-date touch in interior decoration and permit a sofa of a different type to mingle harmoniously with pieces of other periods.

There are many kinds of fabrics to choose from in selecting coverings for your sofas, from cool, flowering chintz to the rich brocades.

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Spring Fashions

In the suburbs of Paris the lilacs are budding, and Madame, returning to town after a glorious sunny weekend in the Forest of Fontainebleau, feels hampered and heavy and "out of season" in her warm fur coat and toque. She must immediately provide herself with the trim coat and skirt, the smart embroidered silk hat, the fresh blouse with which she will appear as a herald of spring, a nose-gay of sweet-smelling violets tucked into her waistband.

How difficult it is to make up one's mind. At Pierret's a "wallflower" serge suit, simply trimmed with braid of the same tone, with mannish cuff-links, attracts her for morning wear. It is distinguished; its very simplicity reveals the master tailor. With a white linen blouse, a trim black toque—almost untrimmed—a stubby umbrella or a slim stick, Madame will be fairly well equipped for her morning footing in the Bois.

The problem of an afternoon suit calls for deep attention. After much reflection she finally chooses two, as neither of the suits she has set her mind on would respond to all requirements.

The first is a gray duvetyn directly inspired from the fashions dear to the courtiers of Louis XIV. The long plaited coat is trimmed with a high, stand-up collar, and with immense pointed cuffs. A point de France "jabot" gives the finishing touch of supreme elegance to this stylish coat, buttoned all the way down the front, and which one can open at will at the throat. The plain, rather narrow skirt is also buttoned down the front.

This costume, thinks Madame, will be just the thing to wear at those many rather solemn inaugurations which always fill the Paris spring months. A gray satin hat with a long, curling white ostrich feather completes the general effect of picturesque dignity.

For small teas and visits, Madame recklessly indulges in an extremely smart, youthful, frivolous little suit, cut on very modern lines, of blue duvetyn. The skirt is bell-shaped, very short and fly-away—a simple row of red stitching follows the hem; a loose little jacket with short sleeves and trimmed with multi-colored embroideries in which red dominates. The jacket fastens on the side in an extremely novel way, and long red-brown gloves could be worn with much effect with this rather saucy-looking little suit.

A Well-Balanced Aquarium

Let it be understood that an aquarium does not necessarily mean a little glass globe that contains a few discouraged-looking goldfish. To tell the truth, it would be much better if these fish globes should be banished altogether, for the principle of their construction is all wrong. A properly constructed aquarium must have an opening at the top which is quite as wide as the bottom. It doesn't matter whether the receptacle be square or rectangular, provided it admits a maximum amount of air. Perhaps the best of the small aquariums is a straight-sided glass jar, but it should not be too small. A very good size is 20 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 10 inches high. If it is planned to keep a considerable number of fish, a metal bound jar will be better. Whatever design is chosen, it should be placed on a firm base, for vibrations, even though very slight, startle the fishes, particularly the rarer exotic kinds. Moreover, it should not be placed very close to a register or radiator, or in any other position where there will be extremes of heat and cold. Sometimes an amateur fish owner will cover her aquarium with a cloth for protection when the window is open, but this is a bad plan because it keeps out the air, and, strange as it may appear, air is just as much needed by creatures which live under the water as those which travel about on dry land.

It used to be supposed that the water in a small aquarium must be changed daily, or at least several times a week, something which involves considerable labor. A much better plan has been found which is simply to dip up the water occasionally and gently pour it back again. This serves to aerate the water, which after all is the purpose to be attained. It is only when a few fish are kept in a small tank that even this plan need be followed, for a good-sized aquarium, properly arranged, will contain water plants which constantly renew the air supply. There are many such plants. Some of them cost only a little and can be obtained at any supply house. Among the best of the plants to use are water milfoil, mermaid weed, mare's-tail, fanwort, water starwort, sagittaria, fagelgrass, and the lace plant of Madagascar. Then there are floating plants like duckweed, bladderwort, and Salvinia natans. Of course, only a few varieties are needed, and any dealer will tell you what to use in your particular aquarium. With the proper plants growing in the tank or jar, it will not be necessary to change the water oftener than once a year. The bottom of the receptacle should be covered with two inches of clean sand, in which the various plants may be rooted.

It is also well to have some little shaded retreats for the fishes, and they can be supplied by means of a broken flower pot or two or, better still, by using several pieces of natural tuff stone, which is sold by the dealers, and adds much to the beauty of the aquarium. They look best when massed in a corner or at the rear of the aquarium, rather than scattered about haphazard. Make it a point, though, to leave the center of the jar free, so that the beauty of your pets may be enjoyed, as they disport themselves in the clear water.

You may find it a little difficult when filling the aquarium with water not to stir up the sand or disarrange the plants. You will find it best to let the water run slowly against the inside of the glass, or else to pour it into the left hand, with the latter held an inch or two above the water level. Do not fill the aquarium to within more than two inches of the top.

When it comes to introducing the fish, you should try to have the temperature of the water as near as possible to that in which the fish have been kept. It often is a good plan to let the aquarium stand in the sun for a few hours after it has been filled with water. If the fishes must be introduced at once, go through the process of dipping up the water with a large spoon, and allowing it to fall back from the height of a foot or more.



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doing this 40 or 50 times. This will warm and aerate the water. The best way to handle the fish is to use a small round net.

Beginners often find it difficult to realize that the fish in an aquarium require only a very small amount of food. Once a day is often enough to feed them, and there is nothing better in the way of a ration than a very small piece of the rice food sold by dealers under the name of "Flake." This may be supplemented, however, by a tiny bit of scraped beef, but sometimes it is necessary to exercise special care to see that each fish gets its portion. In many cases there are one or two greedy, vigorous fellows, who will not hesitate to rob their mates. It has been found a simple plan to impale the morsel on a straw and present it to the fish for which it is intended. If you become a fish fancier in a somewhat large way, you will find, of course, that different fishes have preferences as to what they eat, and then you will govern yourself accordingly.

If any of the food remains uneaten, it should be removed. This might seem like a difficult task at first, but is greatly simplified by using a small glass tube, one end of which may be lowered into the water while the finger is held over the other end. If the tube is pressed over the particle of food and the finger removed from the other end, the water will quickly rush into the tube, carrying the desired object with it.

It isn't wise to keep the aquarium in the sunlight, but with ordinary fishes no special attention need be given to the matter of temperature. No harm will be done, even if the water freezes over a little, if only it is allowed to thaw out gradually.

Visitors to the last Boston Poultry Show, at which the Aquarium Society had a large exhibit, were amazed at the great number of different kinds of fishes shown, as well as by the curious appearance which some of them presented. Some fish fanciers spend considerable money to obtain rare fishes, but the specimens to be kept in an ordinary house aquarium should be selected from among the better known breeds. Goldfish are, of course, the most popular. They are hardy, too, and easily tamed. It is by no means necessary, though, to confine oneself to the common goldfish most often seen. There are several other varieties which are remarkably attractive and not at all difficult to handle.

They include a number of Japanese varieties, among them the fantail, the fringetail, and comet, and the telescope fish. Goldfish which have a high color and a plump, symmetrical body are the ones to select. In larger aquariums such fish as shiners, dace, and suckers are often kept in company with the goldfish. Other kinds which fish fanciers like to raise, but which must be separated from the kinds mentioned above are sticklebacks, bass, Paradise fish, sunfish, and rockfish. In aquariums having these larger fishes it is a common plan to keep frogs and turtles as well, but they should not be assigned to a goldfish aquarium.

A few tadpoles, newts, or snails may have a place in the goldfish tank also. Naturally, the amateur will keep only a few fishes in a small tank for his own pleasure, but it is interesting to read about fanciers, of which there are a great many in the country, who have very extensive aquariums stocked with rare specimens from many parts of the world. Such men as Agassiz, Darwin, and Huxley have paid tribute to aquariums as a source of recreation and enjoyment, and fish fanciers are much more numerous now than they were in the days of these eminent men.

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Edible Garnishes

The making of edible garnishes is quite as much of an art as making soups or pastries, yet few at-home cooks fuss over them or realize their importance as a fine point in culinary training. Parsley seems to be the general favorite and a bunch here and there puts the final touch to dishes that really require the aid of an edible garnish.

In taking up the so-called soup garnishes we find quite a list of dumplings, macaroni pastes of different forms, macedoine vegetables, diced meats, stuffed eggs, croquettes, forcemeat, marrow or almond balls, and fruit turnovers. Any of the foregoing make the soup portion very tasty and add materially to its appearance and cooking standard.

Fish cookery demands its own garnishes suitable in flavor and texture to its affinity. Shrimp fritters, lobster scallops, devilled crab, spindled scallops, smelt in cucumber jelly, fish pasties, stuffed peppers, baked, broiled or jellyed tomatoes, herring fingers, stuffed eggs, and asparagus vinaigrette are all used with best-known fishes.

For game cookery there are molded jellies, grilled bacon, meat mousses, patties, fried bananas, pineapple fritters, rice or vegetable croquettes, cheese croquettes, liver patties in Russian sauce and many other things especially suitable for the purpose.

Meats according to their kind have certain garnishes designed to bring up their flavor, pork, for instance, with chestnut dressing or stuffing needs apple sauce, fried apples, apple or gooseberry jelly. Lamb is generally accompanied by mint sauce or jelly, yellow rice croquettes, plum pasties, asparagus soufflé, and eggs in aspic. Beef with Yorkshire pudding needs currant jelly, horse-radish sauce, bread sauce, corn croquettes, green pea pastry fingers, baked Virginia ham rolls, baked tomatoes, and fruit fritters of different kinds. Poultry calls for much the same garnishes as are used with game.

Salads are a law unto themselves and the garnishes are mostly decorative but all edible. The art in making salad combinations is to know just what flavors are best cold, and putting those together that contrast or mingle harmoniously.

Fig Salad—Select ½ pound of good fresh figs and dice them. Add ½ cup of chopped pecans, a cup of finely cut white chiecy, and to ½ cup of caramel sauce add ½ cup of whipped cream. Toss the salad in the sauce, serve on white lettuce leaves garnished with celery stalks with cheese stuffing.

"Dollar Stretchers"

By Mrs. Knox

DID you know that canned fruits, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, pineapples, pears—whether you bought them in tins or put them up for yourself, will go "twice as far" if you blend them into fruit desserts or salads, and will serve twice as many people as the fruit alone would serve?

Take a cup and a half of canned fruit, for example. Alone, it makes only a few helpings—but when combined with ½ package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine and made up into a Fruit Sponge, I have found it an ample dessert for six or seven people.

Try this Fruit Sponge Recipe of mine. Your family will call it a new delight, while you can also enjoy it as a "dollar stretcher."

FRUIT SPONGE
½ envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine 1 cup canned fruit
1½ cups cold water 1 cup sugar
1 tablespoonful lemon juice White of one egg

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in hot fruit juice. Add fruit, sugar and lemon juice. When mixture begins to set, add white of egg, beaten with stiff. Turn into mold, then dipped in cold water and chill. Serve with a custard sauce or grill with whipped cream, sweetened, and flavored with vanilla and chopped fruit.

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DIGNITY OF LABOR URGED IN CANADA

Schools Should Dispel Idea That Third-Rate Clerk Is Better Than a First-Rate Tradesman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The senior inspector of the Ottawa public schools, Dr. J. H. Putnam, has issued his annual report. Remarking on the rapid increase in the child population the doctor said that while a year ago there were 926 empty seats, at the present time there were only 603 empty seats in the whole of the schools of Ottawa. The average registration during the year had totaled 8065, and the average attendance 6994, or an average of \$6.07. Dealing with the occupation of the former pupils, Dr. Putnam expressed the opinion that, "We have too many badly paid clerks. We are 'short' on food and men to produce it; 'short' of houses and men to build them; short on clothing and people to make it; short on everything fundamental to real prosperity, and long on men young and old, who want a soft job, preferably one with the government, where persistent agitation may secure fairly good pay for a minimum of service. Ottawa is no worse in this respect than other cities, but has greater opportunity."

Further on in this respect he said, "We are not educated too much, but too little. We are not placing the first things first. Our education does not go far enough. It fails to give young people a proper perspective of life. It sets up false standards of measurement. These false standards are set up not directly by the school, but in the home and amid the social life of our people. The school at worst is guilty of acquiescence in these standards and of failure to give a positive leadership in the right direction. We are open to criticism, not for what we have done, but for what we have left undone. We have not sufficiently exalted the dignity and value to the State of the manual arts. We have not created a home and school atmosphere where it is his ambition to become an expert plumber, or gardener, or bricklayer. We have not created a social atmosphere, where a man who bakes good bread or one who makes good coats and who thereby earns a comfortable living for his family, while performing a first rate service for society, ranks socially higher than a third-rate clerk, or a fourth-rate professional man, neither of whom earns a decent living and both of whom society could do without."

"We have in our city public schools nearly 10,000 children and apparently only an inconsiderable fraction of them are aiming to become expert manual workers. No one can or ought to question their right or their parents' right to choose for them a life work suited to their inclination. But every man who has made any study of education or of sociology knows that out of 10,000 young people there are certain to be more than 5000 who would do most for themselves, and most for others by acquiring the highest possible degree of skill in some occupation that is essential for the life of the race. By this I do not mean that the elementary school should teach trades or occupations as such. I only mean that the school ought to do more than it now does to create an atmosphere which would make it easy for the young to choose the work for which they are best fitted by nature. The school ought to lose no opportunity of exalting the dignity and value to society of the men and women who minister to our primary daily needs. Carlyle in his 'Sartor Resartus' may have made some extreme statements, but he struck a high note when he said that he honored two men and only two, the man who labored with his hands to earn his daily bread and the man who labored with his head for the moral and spiritual regeneration of his fellows."

ONTARIO LIQUOR TRAFFIC CHECKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
SARNIA, Ontario—In spite of the utmost vigilance at this port, officials believe smuggling of liquor on a large scale into the United States has been going on for some time. At Windsor, it is stated here, the traffic has been checked considerably, and shipments of liquor in various sizes and degrees of disguise have been seized there. The result has been that succeeding shipments have been taken off the trains east of Windsor. Recently 24 suitcases full of whisky, destined for the border, were thrown from a Pullman car at Thamesville, just east of Chatham.

A check has been put on the smuggling here, temporarily at any rate, by Sarnia officials, working in conjunction with United States federal authorities at Sarnia Tunnel, who seized 2400 bottles of liquor which were on their way from Quebec to Indiana hidden in a car of turnips. The car was bonded through, but the presence of the liquor was suspected and a search made. It is believed there will be arrests on both sides of the border as a result. This shipment, 200 cases in all, is the largest ever seized here, and it is believed by authorities to indicate the extensive scale on which the smugglers are now working.

COMMUNITY FLATS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—Community flats as a solution of the housing problem will be tried in London. The construction of such houses cannot be undertaken under the provincial housing legislation, but it is proposed to have the city do the building as a municipal enterprise. Builders of the

city are agreed that the proposed flats for workmen would meet the situation in this city better than detached houses built under the act. The plan is to build such apartments in localities convenient to factories. There would be economy in the original cost and in upkeep as well, since it is planned to have a central heating plant. The common objection against apartments would be offset by a park or garden that would be common property of all tenants, who would be men who earn small wages.

CANADA TO TACKLE SOLDIER PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The government has announced its intention of appointing a committee of the House of Commons to further take up the various angles of the question of the re-establishment of Canadian soldiers. Such matters as pensions, gratuities and the well-being of the soldier dependents, and those who have been completely incapacitated will be taken up. During the discussion in the House of Commons nearly every member who was in the Canadian force during the war took part. One of the speakers said that it was not right that the impression should be conveyed that the returned soldier was the object of any neglect and added that what Canada had been able to do for her returned soldiers had exceeded the hopes of even the most optimistic, a very large proportion of the men being now happily reinstated in civil life.

ONTARIO PREMIER'S POLITICAL SAGACITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Everybody who heard the Hon. E. C. Drury's first speech in the Legislature of Ontario, as Premier of the Province, left the building with the feeling that he is fully equal to his task. Mr. Drury is gaining political sagacity as he acquires experience. He dominated the House as he spoke, evoked frequent applause from the Liberal and Conservative members in the Opposition, as he went on from subject to subject, and was rewarded with a genuine ovation from the Opposition side of the House as he concluded.

Mr. Drury did not spare the leaders of the Opposition groups. He rebuked both of them for the partisan nature of their speeches, and denounced the Hon. Howard Ferguson for his references to the United States, which the Premier considered "almost a political crime." While he frankly expressed approval of the Liberal platform in Ontario, he said the party had used the platform in order to get in, and not with any intention of living up to the ideas it embodied.

The good roads policy outlined by the Premier was applauded by Hartley Dewar, leader of the Liberal group, and almost the entire House. The creation of a separate mines department also was popular. No matter what the subject, the difficult temperance situation, the eight-hour day, the abolition of patronage, and his own opposition to conscription during the war, Mr. Drury was lucid, forceful, and sparing of words. In connection with the eight-hour day he declared that he would not be stamped into any hasty decision.

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Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City

NOVA SCOTIAN WOMEN'S RIGHTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Legislation has been introduced in the House of Assembly by the Attorney-General, the Hon. O. T. Daniels, to make clear the right of women to hold commissions as notaries public. The right of women to admission as barristers in Nova Scotia has been recognized, and one woman has begun the practice of law in Halifax, but under the existing statutes there is some doubt as to the right of women to hold notaries' commissions. This doubt will be removed by Mr. Daniels' bill, which has been introduced as a government measure and is thus assured of passage.

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MUSIC

English Notes

LONDON, England.—The announcement has been made that Hamilton Harty has accepted the appointment of conductor of the Halle orchestra, and will take up his residence in Manchester. Rumor has been busy with another name, and perhaps some lingering disappointment will be felt that Sir Thomas Beecham's underestimates at the opera have been passed over. But from another, and probably a sounder view, one of Mr. Harty's chief recommendations is that he has never coqueted with the opera. Like Sir Henry Wood he has always confined himself to orchestral music and the concert hall, and has left the stage severely alone.

In Manchester there is a strong undercurrent of feeling that orchestral music, since the beginning of the war, has been sacrificed to the opera, and that the best interests of music have not been served by the shelving of the Halle concerts, in the heart of the concert season, to give a free field to the Beecham opera. The opera can take care of itself, and need not fear the competition of the concerts. It has established itself in the affections of the public by the beauty and all-round excellence of its productions, and its recurring visits will always be anticipated with delight by music-lovers and opera-goers. But that is no reason why the symphony concerts should be starved and the permanent Halle orchestra be depleted and disintegrated. Already some of the performers have taken engagements elsewhere, and others have been tempted by the high wages of the picture house to abandon their high calling as interpreters of the best music.

This is what has happened, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the appointment of Hamilton Harty will give stability to an organization which is greatly in need of a controlling hand. It is understood that next winter the concerts both in Manchester and Liverpool will be unaffected by the opera. At present the Manchester and Liverpool permanent orchestras and the Beecham opera orchestra are so interlinked that when the opera is performing, it is not possible for either the Halle orchestra or the Philharmonic of Liverpool to give an orchestral concert.

Mr. Harty is an Irishman, and a musician of broad outlook, as well as a man of energy, of character and originality. As a composer and songwriter, he has made a name, and his work as a conductor has been warmly appreciated. As a pianist he probably might have excelled, had he cared to specialize in that branch of the art, for he is admittedly an accompanist of unsurpassable delicacy and skill. He is also the husband of Miss Agnes Nicholls, a leading soprano singer, who has always been a great favorite in Manchester as elsewhere. It is announced that when Mr. Harty takes over his new duties, he will have the assistance, as "guest" conductors, of Sir Thomas Beecham and Albert Coates.

At the University of Leeds, the example of Dr. Vaughan Williams at the University of Wales is being followed; at any rate to this extent, that the students are being encouraged to take an interest in serious music, instead of spending themselves on the "ragtime" music that students generally affect. So far Leeds has not got beyond a weekly midday recital; but one can well believe that with an overflowing student-audience intently following the new violin and piano sonata of Elgar and another by Brahms, any form is possible. The enthusiasm of the audience left no doubt as to the completeness of their enjoyment. Most of the English universities, if not all, have now formed musical societies, and great benefit cannot fail to accrue from them. English students are naturally fond of music, but in the ordinary way they hear little but the baser sort. In their scanty leisure they are drawn to the pantomime and the music-hall where only the feeblest, which is also, unfortunately, the most "catchy," music is heard, and they come away with their heads full of that. But they do appreciate good music, and artistic playing and singing when they hear it. The opportunity should be afforded them in the fullest measure possible, for they are just at the impressionable stage when taste and judgment are formed. Some of the universities have formed choral societies, others orchestral. It would be an advantage if they all, in addition, were to form ensemble classes for the performance of chamber music, like the Elgar and Brahms piano and violin sonatas. In chamber music lies the great literature of music, and it only requires the cooperation of two or three enthusiasts to open it out.

MANITOBA'S POWER SOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—With the completion of the first hydro-electric line in the Province—from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, a distance of 60 miles—requests are pouring in on the government for lines in other parts of the Province. Two hundred reeves have presented a petition for the electrification of the Red River Valley as far south as the American border. Manitoba has unlimited sources of power in the north. Up to the present the city of Winnipeg has been the only municipality in the Province to make extensive use of these water-power resources.

POTATO BOYCOTT IN VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The Citizens Union has decided to pledge its several hundred members to declare a week's boycott on potatoes and has issued an appeal to housewives generally to assist in the movement. Potatoes are now selling in this city at \$1.00 a ton.

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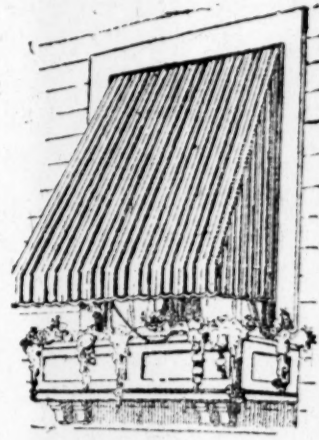
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EDUCATIONAL

RUSKIN COLLEGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—Interviewed on behalf of The Christian Science Monitor with regard to the appeal for support of Ruskin College lately issued by Mr. Balfour, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and other public men, Mr. Sanderson Furniss, the principal, outlined the history of the college and his hopes for its future.

Ruskin College was founded in 1899 by two Americans with the object of increasing the facilities for the higher education of the working men. Up to the outbreak of war some 600 men had spent a year or two at Oxford, and the college which offered them all the typical advantages of a university college.

Ruskin College is governed by representatives of four national Labor organizations, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the General Federation of Trades Unions, the Cooperative Union, and the Workmen's Club and Institute Union. Besides these the Weavers Amalgamation, the Northumberland Miners, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with some other unions, have seats on the council. Various trades unions and similar bodies give scholarships to members and several education committees also provide scholarships. Among the private benefactors is Lord Buxton, who provides the fees for an agricultural worker.

Scholarship Elections

Workingmen are elected to these scholarships by the unions in whatever way seems best to them. In some instances this has been by balloting, but in nearly all cases a written examination is set by the college on topics of general interest to Labor men. The object of the education which will increase their usefulness to the Labor movement and especially the local society to which they belong.

The curriculum aims at giving students a sound knowledge of political, constitutional, and industrial history, of political institutions, local and national, of economic science, of working-class organizations, such as the trade union and cooperative movements, and finally of the art of self-expression. No degree or diploma is given, but students may enter for the Oxford University diploma in economics and political science. Besides this, there is no official connection between the college and the university, though unofficial relations are very friendly.

In connection with the college there is a very successful correspondence course which has been taken by more than 10,000 students. The subjects comprise all the social sciences, from ethics to cottage gardening, from the study of the poor law to French translation, from local government to English literature.

Graduate Activities

Among the 600 who have passed through Ruskin College, six have become members of Parliament, two have written important books on English history, two have become general secretaries of national trade unions, and the majority have found important official work in the various branches of the Labor movement.

Asked as to after-war conditions, Mr. Sanderson Furniss mentioned the starting of a women's hostel, called "Queens Gardens," after a well-known chapter in "Sesame and Lilies." At present there were seven women students. Three of these had been sent by the Bournville Works Council of Whitley, one by the West-Riding County Council, and one by the National Federation of Women Workers. Two were paying their own fees. The scheme needs an endowment of £10,000, but the start has been most hopeful.

A development which is to come is some scheme for the interchange of working-class students with foreign countries. It is felt that such an interchange would be invaluable. Under it students would gain a more intimate appreciation of world problems and the various national differences and characteristics, which, when knitted together into a harmonious whole would lead to the "international solidarity" so much desired by the Labor movements of the world. Very little had as yet been done, owing to the chaotic state of Europe; but as soon as possible all European countries might be included in the scheme as well as America.

At present there were three foreign students in residence: one Dane and two Japanese. The latter were lieutenant-commanders in the Japanese Navy, who had been sent to England to study western labor conditions. They had decided that the best way they could get into direct contact with Labor men was by coming to Ruskin College and living among them as fellow-students. Probably the solution of the international student scheme would be in affiliation to the Copenhagen scheme for an international Labor college.

Labor Differences

Referring to the so-called strike of 1909, Mr. Sanderson Furniss recalled how the secession of certain extremists led to the foundation of the Central Labor College, supported by the South Wales Miners and the National Union of Railwaymen. Fortunately the bad feeling was beginning to grow less, and a quarrel which broke the solidarity of Labor's claim for educational opportunity was subsiding. The trouble was similar to that which existed between the Peble League and the Workers Educational Association. The Workers Educational Association aimed at being the means of providing fuller educational opportunities to the working class, while the Peble League aimed at propagandist dissemination of Marxian sociology; its motto was, "I can promise to be candid but not impartial." Ruskin College was in no way a propagandist body; it did not aim at producing agitators, but at giving workmen the knowledge, economic, historical, or philosophic, which would better fit them for their work in industrial organizations.

Ruskin College has a close connection with the Workers Educational Association, and it is proposed to form a joint sub-committee to arrange for the carrying out of their common aims. In connection with both movements summer schools are held. Last year such a school was held by Ruskin College at Oxford for officials and members of trades unions and for others interested in the serious study of industrial and social problems of the day. Such activities are found to be very successful.

Finally, Mr. Sanderson Furniss said that it was hoped that the appeal for funds would bring a permanent endowment in the near future.

FOUR-YEAR COURSE IN JOURNALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri.—The school of journalism at the University of Missouri was established in 1908 with a separate faculty and a distinctive degree for those who successfully complete the curriculum. The curators of the university established the school on this basis because they recognized a necessity for instruction in journalism on a plane such as has always been recognized as necessary in the other professions. In 1908 several other institutions gave instruction in journalism, chiefly as a part of work in the English department or occasionally in separate departments in the college of arts and science. At least three other colleges in the United States have established journalism schools since 1908, and now give degrees. The degree given at the University of Missouri is the B. J. (Bachelor of Journalism).

Since its establishment the faculty of the Missouri School of Journalism have perfected a successful, thorough course of study and training for newspaper work covering four years. The first two years of this course are spent by the student in the college of arts and science where he acquires his foundation for the professional training that is to come in the third and fourth years. In the first period he obtains instruction in English, English literature, sociology, history, economics, natural sciences, or kindred subjects, depending much on the individual needs of the student. These courses are not rigidly prescribed but are included in the field selected by the student after conference with the dean of the journalism school at the time of his matriculation.

The last two years of the course of the Missouri school are distinctive of this school alone, in that all of the practical newspaper work is done on a general newspaper—not a college paper—which employs a telegraph service and covers the news field of the city of Columbia, the county and the university. This newspaper is a self-supporting publication, in no way controlled as to its policies or management by the university authorities, and is in active competition with other daily newspapers in the community.

For this work the school is organized closely along the lines of a newspaper plant. Every editorial and article in this paper, the Evening Missourian, is written by students, and all advertisements are written and sold by them; in fact all business matters are handled by the students. The student is guided by the faculty and his copy is carefully gone over before publication—not afterward.

Dr. Walter Williams, a writer and lecturer experienced in city and country newspaper work, is the dean of the school. The other men on the faculty are college men brought to the university from the staffs of various newspapers. Prof. Frank L. Martin has charge of the news course, Prof. H. W. Smith of advertising and business management, and Prof. R. S. Mann of editing and feature-writing courses.

In 12 years the school has had 215 graduates. Ninety per cent of these are now in active newspaper work. Included in the other 10 per cent are those who took the course to equip them for some other line of work, and those who have drifted from journalism into business. A study of the graduates' records indicates that success comes quickly to them in competition with those who have had no university training. In addition to these graduates there have been 1700 University of Missouri students who studied some particular phase of journalistic work. The school began with an enrollment of 97. Today the enrollment is 302, representing nearly every state in the United States and several foreign countries.

There is in process of erection at the university a new journalism building, estimated to cost \$75,000, and given by Ward A. Neff, a graduate of the school. This building is to be devoted entirely to instruction in journalism, and is planned as a model newspaper plant with educational features combined. The printing and photo-engraving plants, costing approximately \$30,000 in addition, are to be devoted to the publication of the Evening Missourian and other publications of the school.

No instruction in printing is given in the Missouri School of Journalism. The administration holds that printing is a trade and instruction along this line should be given as such, distinct from the profession of journalism.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Children are pouring out of the primary schools of South Australia at the rate of 5000 a year. There are probably 40,000 persons between the ages of 14 and 21 years who are being woven into the national fabric—but how? To this important issue the new Director of Education, Mr. W. T. McCoy, recently addressed himself at a large and representative gathering of public men in the School of Mines.

What is the government doing for those 40,000 potential citizens? This was Mr. McCoy's question. These young people, he pointed out, were being passed into the industrial and commercial life of the community. Comparatively few of them enrolled at the secondary and technical schools, while the large majority left school at 14 and for the next six or seven years the State ignored the fact of their existence.

These boys and girls, constituting a great future economic asset, were left to their own devices, said the director. They received no training for their duties as adults and yet, at the age of 21, they were given the vote and were suddenly called upon to perform the duty of determining who should make their laws.

If South Australia was to have the right type of people in the nation she could not afford to allow those young people to drift during the most strongly formative period of their lives without proper supervision and training to fit them to exercise the rights of citizenship. Only a small percentage went through the secondary and technical schools to learn a profession, trade or business. Technical education was a fine thing, but only few people needed it. The great bulk of the work done in the factories, workshops and mills required only a certain amount of manual dexterity that could be acquired in a few weeks. Their daily task required that they should adapt their movements to those of a machine.

Australia, declared Mr. McCoy, wanted some sort of education that would prevent operatives from becoming machines, some sort of training that would give young people an interest outside the monotony of their daily avocation, that would give them an ideal, something intended to present that ideal and to prevent them from becoming machines. This was a social and an educational question that could not be ignored by those who represented the public thought of the community.

"If," said the Director of Education in conclusion, "we are to have an intelligent democracy, a democracy with high standards of life and right conceptions of its civic duties and social obligations, a democracy in which the individual will think for himself, and not become the victim of mass thinking, we must surely do something for these 40,000 young people to enable them to make a thoughtful response at the ballot box."

South Australia is changing its policy of educational instruction. An act was passed recently which broadened the whole system and lifted the standard of necessary efficiency to a height hitherto untouched. Inspectors of schools and men in responsible, administrative positions are, so far as possible, to have academic qualifications. The old idea of promotion by seniority has gone, never to return; preferment is on a basis of merit. Successful young men are being given posts of importance and the program of compulsory education is being extended to prevent any loophole of escape from definite, legal obligations.

Technical instruction is being extended. Technical schools are being erected at the big centers where there are mines, factories, and other industries. Supervision over the children is keener and officers are continually on the alert to see that every boy and girl of school-going age goes to school and stays there for the required term. The vital need of education is being pressed home at all points. Any drift is being chidden promptly and the public conscience is aroused. There is such a stimulated demand for education that many of the schools are overcrowded. Buildings cannot easily be erected fast enough to keep pace with the demand.

To a certain extent the interference of the war has been responsible for this accommodation difficulty. At the beginning of this present school year many hundreds of children had to be refused admission to schools because the school age has been raised. These little folk will miss a year's education. The only way to get them in was to resort to overcrowding, and the authorities prevented this. Buildings, as it was, had become congested. Children were taught in the playgrounds, under sheds, and in school corridors. Now the State is hurrying along as fast as possible with more buildings and bigger buildings.

PROBLEM OF AIMS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"The tendency grows strong to use the high school as a sort of business college. We cannot help sympathizing with this to an extent. Our careers are largely determined by economic conditions," said Dr. George L. Mackintosh, president of Washburn College of Crawfordville, Indiana, here, in delivering the annual address of the president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its twenty-fifth annual meeting.

"It is rather unfortunate," President Mackintosh continued, "that the high school is preparatory school for colleges and universities. It leads to a confusion of the issues. There is

difficulty in making the same institution a preparatory school for the few and a finishing school for the many. Colleges find it exceedingly inconvenient to adjust themselves to the diffuse and varied program of studies used in the average high school. The consequence is that the first semester of the freshman year is a repetition of high school work to an extent that is quite embarrassing to the student. This is particularly true in the matter of English composition. In places of larger populations a corrective would doubtless be supplied either by setting aside certain schools for preparatory purposes or by differentiating in the matter of classes. Either of these would entail additional expense which might be partly offset by the collection of fees.

"One midwestern city has tried this plan with considerable success. A school with 500 pupils has been organized for the pursuit of strictly preparatory studies. In this school an astonishingly large number is studying the ancient languages. The small town and village high schools must depend on the skill and self-sacrificing ingenuity of principals and teachers to secure desirable results. One thing is certain, the colleges and universities of the middle west can scarcely afford to further dilute their entrance requirements."

VOTE ON GREEK AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

OXFORD, England.—By 434 votes against 259, Convocation has passed the resolutions statute dealing with Greek. A majority of 75 declares for abolishing compulsion, except for those undergraduates who propose to take their degree in the classical school or in theology. In their case no hardship is involved; and the passing of the resolutions test in Greek, either before entrance or at an early stage in a university career, only assures the authorities that these candidates are fit to proceed with the necessary study of the language.

Public opinion had already advanced so far that a much larger majority than that indicated above were convinced of the wisdom of exempting passmen and men reading for honors in mathematics and the natural sciences. The question which still divided university voters pretty equally was whether Greek ought to be retained for those intending to read for the literary and historical schools. Oxford has now finally decided that in their case an adequate knowledge of Greek authors in translations into English may in future be accepted in place of a rudimentary knowledge of the Greek language itself.

While the question was under debate in Convocation, the headmaster of Rugby (Dr. A. A. David) observed that the reasons why Greek was being studied by a smaller number of boys at school were quite independent of university requirements. The rector of Exeter (Dr. Farnell) maintained that Greek must be revived and sustained in schools by missionary effort. As one instance of such effort may be mentioned a speech on classical literature recently made at the Halifax Central Library by Mr. H. H. Quilter, who is an inspector of schools in Halifax. He said there was a ring fence round classical literature which was breaking down. He believed the ordinary English reader could read the great classics with greater appreciation than the Greek scholar who read this and that commentary, and puzzled and pondered over meanings until he lost interest in the matter and spirit. His one regret was that commentaries on Greek literature are always by classical scholars, and mostly presupposing a knowledge of Greek by a reader. He wished they could have brought to bear on them thought like that of Bernard Shaw, Wells, Galsworthy, and Arnold Bennett, who could produce interpretations that would surpass those by scholars. It was also to him a matter of regret that in many secondary schools they chose to teach Latin instead of Greek. Outside half a dozen there were scarcely any Latin writers that mattered, whereas in Greek there was no end to the literature.

FIFTY YEARS OF HUNTER COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Hunter College, which recently celebrated its golden anniversary and which has just received a charter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, is the outgrowth of the first free high school for women to be established in New York City. The college, which is better known to some by its former name of Normal College, has forged between its original aims, and, while continuing to train teachers for the city schools is fast becoming as thoroughly collegiate as other eastern women's colleges.

For several years after it began to confer the bachelor of arts degree it labored under the unrepresentative name of Normal College, but in 1914 the name was formally changed to its present designation in honor of its founder, Thomas Hunter.

The Hunter students, representing various types of the cosmopolitan city, are self-governed. A unique feature of the college is its offer of free instruction from the kindergarten grades through postgraduate branches, since it maintains a model elementary school for the training of teachers, in addition to the Hunter College High School, which offers special work for prospective college students. Its evening courses in postgraduate work now have an attendance which compares favorably with that of the regular day sessions. Those who have watched the pres-

ent-day efforts to provide adequate salaries for teachers will appreciate the struggles which ensued, in the early days of the institution's career, between the conservatives and radicals in educational circles of 1870, when the former held that higher education was worse than useless for young women, particularly when given at the city's expense.

Prior to the founding of Normal College, there were no daily high schools nor normal schools in the city, though the old Twelfth Street School had night high school classes for boys under Dr. Hunter's direction. Through his efforts and those of his friends on the Board of Education during the term of Mayor T. Oakley Hall, the board appointed a committee to establish a normal and high school for girls.

In spite of great opposition, Normal College, as it was then called, was opened on the third floor of a building at 694 Broadway. There was a carriage salesroom on the ground floor and an armory in the same building. On February 14, 1870, 1068 girls chosen by competitive examinations from the supplementary classes above the grades, the only free higher instruction offered at the time, entered their three years' course. Thomas Hunter, president, Miss Lydia Wadleigh, the "lady superintendent," as she was designated and for whom Wadleigh High School was later named, together with four associate professors and 20 teachers, comprised the staff. Classes were held in a large single room, divided into sections by sliding doors and curtains.

The success of the college was immediate. As a result the city gave the present site and \$350,000 for building during the following year. The new college was opened at Sixty-Ninth Street and Park Avenue in September, 1873. A fourth year was added to the course in 1879, and gradually the four years of high school was separated from the collegiate years until, in 1909, the college had an eight-year high school and college program leading to the conferring of the bachelor or arts degree. Dr. Hunter retired in 1906 and was succeeded by Dr. George Samler Davis, who is now the president.

EDUCATION NOTES

The senate of Cambridge University has recently been discussing constitutional changes, and, as has happened not infrequently in the past, it has shown pronounced conservative tendencies. A change had been proposed in the constitution of the electoral roll, limiting those having the right of voting to the higher officers of the university and resident members of the senate "engaged in such work for the university or colleges as may be recognized from time to time by grace of the senate as qualifying for this purpose." As a direct result of this definition, all resident members of the senate, not directly engaged in teaching or other approved work of the university, would have been excluded from the electoral roll. But the recommendation (which stood as one of six grades submitted in connection with an amended report of the special syndicate on the electoral roll and the council of the senate) was not carried, the voting being as follows: Non-placet 41, placet 31. The other five proposed grades were rejected also, four of them without a division.

New headquarters for the Educational Institute of Scotland have been found in Moray Place, Edinburgh. It is a notable fact that the house now acquired was the residence of Lord Advocate Young at the time that he was shaping the 1872 act, which did so much for education in Scotland. Moray Place toward the end of the eighteenth century formed part of the "palaces" of Drumshugh House, the country residence of the Earl of Moray. Even then the outskirts of Edinburgh were beginning to press upon these beautiful and secluded grounds. A traveler on the way from London to Elgin about 1790, relates that he visited Lord Moray at Drumshugh. "A delightful house and garden on the edge of the new town," observes the guest, "commanding a noble view down a woody bank of Leith Water, the Firth of Forth, and the County of Fife beyond it. The new buildings begin to elbow his Lordship, but as he is proprietor of the grounds around he can always keep them at proper distance. This is literally true in urbe."

Every one interested in the London schools will note with satisfaction that additional arrangements for the training of teachers for such schools are now in contemplation. With this object in view, the high education sub-committee of London County Council recommend that training colleges, for men and women respectively, be provided on sites at St. Quintin's Park, Hammersmith, and at Highgate Road, St. Pancras; and that each college be planned to accommodate 260 students. It is recommended also that general approval be given to the establishment (on a site to be selected) of a training college for 260 women students, and to the increase in the residential accommodation, at Furzedown Training College, Streatham, by 100 places. The estimated cost of carrying out the proposals is £591,000.

The Department of Education of Porto Rico has a number of vacancies. According to law, teachers of English in Porto Rico must be graduates of a first-class high school, normal school, college, or university, or else must be certified teachers of extended experience. The salary is \$90 a month for the term of 10 months beginning for the year 1920-21 on August 30 and closing June 17. Only citizens of the United States can be appointed to the teaching service in Porto Rico. There

is absolute separation of church and state in Porto Rico. Each teacher is allowed to follow his own religious convictions. Inquiries may be made of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia.

About 100 motion picture films and lantern slides relating to American institutions and ideals have been prepared by the bureau of visual instruction of the University of Wisconsin Extension division for the use of Wisconsin clubs, schools, parent-teacher and similar organizations. The films and slides are adapted for meetings devoted to Americanization problems and for lectures to aliens who desire instruction in America's history and her leading men, institutions, cities, and scenery. Films on Abraham Lincoln, Nathan Hale, the Glacier National Park, the Grand Cañon, the Keokuk dam, a scene Fourth of July, the Panama Canal, the agricultural and forest resources of the United States, and various cities indicate the variety of the films. The lantern slides of the life of George Washington have proved popular among communities where numerous aliens reside.

DRAMA IN BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

As a consequence of the recent performance of "The Dynasts" at Oxford University and the "Fairy Queen" at the University of Cambridge, some talk has arisen as to the possibility of a greater degree of encouragement being given to the art of acting in the universities and schools of Great Britain. Many British educational institutions other than Oxford and Cambridge have dramatic societies existing, with the more or less cordial approval of the university authorities. At Aberdeen, for instance, a Greek play was recently acted with the fullest cooperation of the professors. But such recognition is mostly unofficial, and there is no instance in Great Britain of dramatic work being undertaken and supported by American universities as such—nothing like the theater workshops at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or the dramatic museum at Columbia University, or such lectureships and dramatic schools as those existing at Harvard College and at the universities of Chicago, California, and a dozen other American educational institutions.

A good many people interested in the English theater are beginning to feel that it is intolerable that dramatic art should still be viewed as in some way inferior to music, painting, literature, or architecture—all arts which are naturally treated as being worthy of a place in the ordinary curriculum of colleges and schools. And if it would be good for the status of theatrical art in Great Britain, scholastic recognition would also, it is felt, be much to the advantage of the students, who, if gifted with dramatic talent, now too often find themselves with no outlet for their abilities.

Luckily, those who are endeavoring to press this view on the authorities, without whose agreement nothing can be done, have strong tradition on their side. They can fairly claim to be revivalists rather than innovators. Everybody knows that one of the first English plays of the Elizabethan period, Nicholas Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister," was written by an Eton schoolmaster for performance by the boys of Eton College. Westminster has its annual Latin or Greek play, and the history of the early Elizabethan drama is largely the history of theatrical art as it was maintained and encouraged in the choir schools of royal and nobleman's chapels.

Heywood's "Apology for Actors" contains an amusing passage in which are enumerated the advantages which junior scholars especially may derive from performing stage plays during their residence at the university. Sir Sidney Lee quoted it at a meeting of the British Drama League held in connection with the Conference of Educational Associations at University College: "It teacheth audacity to the bashful. It not only emboldens a scholar to speak, but instructs him to speak well, with judgment, to observe his commas, colons, and full points; his parenthesis, his breathing spaces and distinctions; to keep a decorum in his countenance, neither to frown when he should smile, nor to make unseemly and disguised faces in the delivery of his words; not to stare with his eyes, draw away his mouth, confound his voice in the hollow of his throat or tear his words hastily between his teeth; neither to buffet his desk like a mad man, nor stand in his place like a lifeless image, demurely plodding, and without any smooth and formal motion. It instructs him to fit his phrases to his action, and his action to his phrase, and his pronunciation to them both."

The main grounds, which were held to justify the inclusion of play writing and play acting in the educational curriculum of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, would not seem to have been prejudiced by the passage of time, and there are indeed many signs that the whole question will be brought rather forcibly before the British public during the next few years.

In the meanwhile the London County Council have voted certain public moneys as a subsidy to Mr. Ben Greet's Shakespearean performances in various suburban theaters and attended by the school children in school hours. This is a real innovation in the British education system, and dates from the war period. For the first time, many children have been enabled to see the plays of Shakespeare acted by good companies, and as part of their ordinary school work. The significance of this step can scarcely be overestimated.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—The junior college movement has taken a firm hold in the development of secondary education in California and other Pacific coast states, and I believe that it is destined to play a part of increasing importance in the process of readjustment and reorganization through which the American public school system is now passing," said Dr. B. G. Boone, of the department of education of the University of California, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The pressing need for an institution of this kind—one that shall give the large number of young men and women who cannot take the regular college or university course a broader preparation for life's work than they receive in the high school, and that shall at the same time relieve the colleges and universities from the congested conditions now prevailing in the freshman and sophomore years—is apparent on every hand. In the University of California, for example, at the present time, there are 1700 students in one class in freshman economics and 1400 in another class in freshman history. These are, of course, very poor conditions for supplying the comprehensive and intensive cultural training that we are now called upon to give the rising generation."

"The junior colleges, taking over a large number of the lower classes in the colleges and universities, where they may work in small classes and in direct contact with their instructors, will in my opinion prove to be the solution of the difficulty. While the small privately endowed colleges have in recent years been having something of a struggle to keep pace with the increasing demands upon them, they certainly have much to recommend them from a pedagogical point of view; and I believe that the development of the junior college idea within the public school system is in a degree a vindication of the claim that the small college provides certain educational advantages that should be utilized in an increasing degree if our educational system is to be broad and thorough."

In Favor in the West

"There seems to be some difference in the point of view from which the junior college idea is regarded in different sections of the United States. East of the Mississippi River, for example, the tendency is to regard the junior college as an institution of university or collegiate grade, so far as it goes, while in the states west of the Mississippi, at least in the far west where the idea has had a much greater growth than in the eastern section of the country, the junior college is regarded as a part of the secondary system of education, and its work as a mere extension of that of the high school. Personally I believe that the latter classification will ultimately prevail."

"The University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University have for years had under consideration the elimination of the lower divisions of these institutions, namely, the freshmen and sophomore classes; and the tendency toward drawing this new line of demarcation between the university and secondary systems has recently received added impetus from the stand taken by Dr. David P. Barrows, who has just been inaugurated president of the University of California."

"In this connection Dr. Barrows says: 'If the university is to do its duty properly and thoroughly it must restrict its functions to those activities that it can legitimately undertake. This university is continually besieged to take over varieties of activity inappropriate to a university. We have taken them in the past but we shall not sustain them in the future. Students should not come to a university expecting elementary pre-college instruction. A university is not the place for the teaching of elementary mathematics or instruction in the mother tongue. These are not things for it to do, and the time has come when we shall refuse to teach students who come unprepared.'

Junior College Statistics

"There are in the United States 105 junior colleges, 18 of these being in California, 14 in Texas, 13 in Missouri, there being but three other states having more than five. The latest reports show an enrollment of about 2500 in the United States, 40 per cent of these students being in California. Of the 105 institutions, 26 are for women only, and seven for men only. Fifty-six of these colleges are in the southern states. Thirty-nine of them are organic parts of the public school systems in the jurisdictions in which they are located."

"In California the state law provides that the high school boards of any high school district having an assessed valuation of \$3,000,000 or more may prescribe junior college courses of study, including not more than two years' work. Junior college courses include such studies as are required for the junior certificate at the University of California and such other courses of training in mechanical and industrial arts, household economy, agriculture, civic education, and commerce as the high schools and the local committees may deem advisable to establish. The junior colleges may be established as educational entities, or in connection with the high schools."

"The University of California requires that the junior colleges that expect to be affiliated with it must be prepared to start with a staff of at least five instructors; and that under normal conditions each instructor in a junior college shall confine his work to one subject, devoting his remaining time to teaching in the high school with which he is connected."

THE HOME FORUM

The Many Species of Pines

"The pines will repay any investigation and appreciation. Seven species are with us in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, seven more are found South, while the great West, with its yet magnificent forests, has twenty-five pines of distinct character. The white pine is perhaps most familiar to us," writes J. Horace McFarland in "Getting Acquainted With the Trees," "because of its economic importance, and it is as well the tallest and most notable of all those we see in the East. From its first essay—as a seedling, with its original cluster of five delicate, blue-green leaflets, to its lusty youth, when it is spreading and broad, if given room to grow, it is a fine object, and I have had some thrills of joy at finding this splendid common thing planted in well-placed groups on the grounds of wealthy men. In age the white pine dominates any landscape, wearing even the scars of its long battle with the elements with stately dignity. A noble pair of white pines on the shore of Lake Champlain I remember especially—they were the monarchs of the lakeside as they towered above all other trees. Ragged as they were, their symmetry gone long years ago, yet they seemed all complete, of proved strength and staying power, and their aspect was not one of defiance or anger, but rather indicative of beneficent strength, as if they said, 'Here we stand; something battered, it is true, but yet pointing upright to the heavens, yet vigorous, yet seed-bearing and cheerful!'"

"Anyone who has traveled south of Virginia, even by the Pullman way of not seeing, cannot fail to have noted the lovely green leaf-fountains springing up from the ground along the railroads. These are the young trees of the long-leaved or southern yellow pine. How beautiful they are, these narrow leaves of vivid green, more than a foot long, drooping gracefully from the center outward, with none of the stiffness of our northern species. In some places they seem fairly to bubble in green from all the surface of the ground, so close are they. And the grand long-leaved pine, itself, maintained in lusty vigor above these greenest, is a tree of simple dignity."

"All pine-cones are interesting, and there is a great variation between the different species. The scrub-pine one sees along the railroad between New York and Philadelphia has rather stubby cones, while the pitch-pine, beloved of the fireplace for its 'light-knots,' has a pear-shaped and gracefully disposed cone. A most peculiar cone is that of a variety of the Norway pine, which, among other species brought from Europe, is valued for

ornament. The common jack-pine of the Middle States' hillside wears symmetrical and handsome cones with dignity."

"There is a little wood of thick young pines, interspersed with hard maple and an occasional birch, close by the Lake of the Eagles, where my

may trust the description given of him by Churchill in the Rosciad: "Statesman all over—in plots famous grown. He mouths a sentence as crows mouth a bone." This unlucky sentence is said to have

Poetry

Speech is the instrument of poetry; poetry fashions it to its use, and idealizes it, in order to make it express ideal beauty. Poetry gives to it the charm and power of measure; it makes of it something intermediary

have thought it in a moment of despondency, what is it but a blessing that sun and wind, and rivers, and ocean, as he says, and "all things, are full of labor; man cannot utter it." But, lo! a black line creeps up the western horizon. Tom, gesticulating, swears that he sees "a billow break."

Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR genial producers of epigrams have speculated heavily with the word "opportunity," and an impressionable public, willing at times to allow others to do its thinking, has accepted the word with a gambler's optimism. It has come to be regarded as simply a win or lose platitude. From its incorporation in that depressing and totally misleading sentence about knocking but once at a man's door, whereby it is generally acknowledged as a denizen of the slough of despond, to its better association in the prophetic contention that "man's extremity is God's opportunity," wherein human reasoning mounts to a celestial peak, this word, which has promised hope and brought disappointment to many, has had, so to speak, rather a checkered career. As a human invention it denotes chance or chance. For instance, an opportunity may arise for progress, or on the other hand, it may breed failure. Anything which can fluctuate or which may be lost and found has no fixity. It cannot be real. The only belief mortal mind can attach to such a thing is uncertainty.

Now this is because the world of thinkers has not given tribute where tribute is due, for if one will but pierce the veil of materialism which obscures the spiritual sense of things, he will discover that the word opportunity expresses a divine idea. Creations of God are not variable nor elusive, and Christian Science claims that no erroneous concept formulated by the human mind has power to interfere with the essential nature and operation of a divine idea. Conceived spiritually, opportunity becomes at once a thing so real, so changeless, so eternal, that it cannot, to belief, be wasted, neglected, lost, overlooked, nor overthrown. Therefore, in reality, it must be considered as dwelling forever in infinite Mind.

Christian Science teaches that immortal man and the divine creation are one and inseparable. Mrs. Eddy, defining spiritual man or the Christ idea, writes in the Christian Science textbook: "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal; that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality undervived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker." (Science and Health, p. 475.) This definition explains the ideal man who embraces all creation. This man includes the divine idea, opportunity. Because God is All, man has all as God's heir to the kingdom of good. Man does not create an occasion, nor an opportunity, because God, Principle, the only cause, has already created all identities. God's work is finished. There is nothing left for man to create. Opportunity as a divine idea becomes man's by right of man's sonship with the Father. It is an eternal, active expression of good, which may be demonstrated by any man through the activity of right thinking. Principle operates it through inviolable law. Men cannot discern the spiritual status of Mind until, to quote from Paul, "the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts," is put off and the new man is put on "which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." In other words the change must come through spiritual growth, which advances a man beyond the false beliefs which claim to exist in a material universe, to the understanding of Principle, God, and the universe of Mind. As this development comes to mankind the prophetic saying of the Master is exemplified, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"—free from the erroneous beliefs and practices of the material age.

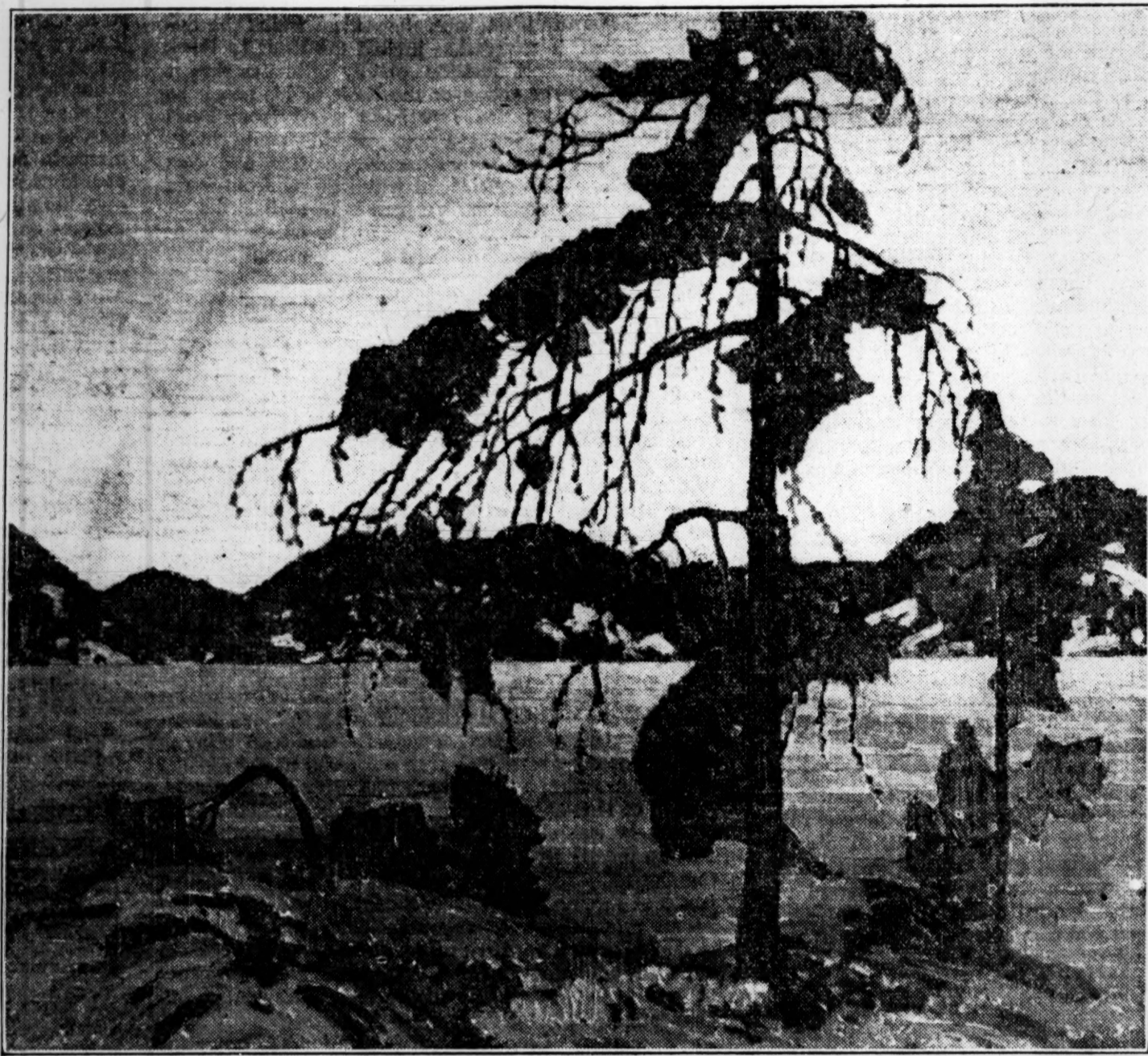
Christian Science is a religion which makes it possible for any sincere seeker to advance beyond the limitations of the physical senses into the realm of Mind and to acquaint himself with God. Understanding God as He is enables the student literally to "touch and handle things unseen" to the uneducated beliefs. Opportunity, when misunderstood, may encourage dreams of affluence and success, which the awaking shatters. Through Christian Science one learns that opportunity is eternally within his grasp. What false education considers only as an ace in the dice-box of chance, Christian Science proves is in reality a God-given possession, changeless and ever operative. A man thus finds that opportunity, though he knew it not, is ever knocking at the door of human consciousness, demanding admittance in the name of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Christian Science opens the door of spiritual understanding which no man can shut. The writer remembers a certain bend in a river, where, as a boy, he could be found on almost any summer afternoon in company with other "Tom Sawyers." This typical "swimmin' hole" was in a stream the bed of which contained numberless fresh water clams. These objects furnished prizes for high diving exploits and submarine exploration, and occasionally the mussels became the missiles for "water battles." In the course of time, when the writer had "put away childish things," a fisherman discovered a valuable pearl in one of the bivalves, and for years following the stream became the mart of hundreds

of seekers who took thousands of gems from their resting places. Disappointment at what seemed a neglected opportunity, haunted some of the former barefoot boys for many a year, because of the belief that great wealth had been within their grasp. But for one the memory of the lost pearls, as well as other so-called opportunities, has faded into a mortal dream, possessing no pang of regret nor reality, for in Christian Science he has found the "pearl of great price," which demonstrates that in the consciousness of good there are no lost opportunities, for God is present on every occasion and is clearly revealed as the "substance of things hoped for."

In the all-embracing scope of Mind, Principle, where the ideal man lives eternally, opportunity is ever expressed. Mortal man should have but one object in existence and that is to be about the Father's business—the business of doing good. God provides countless avenues whereby a man may constantly avail himself of the glorious opportunity of serving his fellows through the providence of right understanding. This is the multitudinous blessing of Love which Mrs. Eddy defines as man's heritage in Science and Health (pp. 517-518) as follows: "Divine Love blesses its own ideas, and causes them to multiply,—to manifest His power. Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is the lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being."

On a Journey Early in the Morning

Washed by the rain, dust and grime are laid;
Skirting the river, the road's course is flat.
The moon has risen on the last remnants of night;
The traveler's speed profits by the early cold.
In the great silence I whisper a faint song;
In the black darkness are bred somber thoughts.
On the lotus banks hovers a dewy breeze;
Through the rice furrows trickles a singing stream.
At the noise of our bells a sleeping dog stirs;
At the sight of our torches a roosting bird wakes.
Dawn glimmers through the shapes of misty trees.
For ten miles, till day at last breaks.
—Po Chu-I (tr. by Arthur Waley).



Courtesy of The National Gallery of Canada

"The Jack Pine," from the painting by Tom Thomson

summers are made happy. . . . The falling needles, year by year, have deepened the soft, brown carpet that covers the forest floor. Some one, years ago, struck by the aisles that the straight trunks mark out so clearly, called this 'Cathedral Woods.' I have visited pine woods at midnight, when a full moon, making brilliant the near-by lake, gave but a ghostly gloom in the deep silence of the Cathedral; but, more impressive, I have often trodden through in a white fog, when the distance was misty and dim, and the aisles seemed longer and higher, and to lead one farther away from the trifles of temper and trial. Indeed, I do not believe that anyone who has but once fully received from the deep forest that which it gives out so freely and constantly can ever think of things trivial, or of minor annoyances, while again within its soothing portals."

Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith

"The Rambler and the Idler had made Dr. Johnson the great moralist of the age, and his 'Dictionary and History of the English Language,' that stupendous monument of individual labor, had excited the admiration of the learned world," says Irving, in his life of Goldsmith. "He was now at the head of intellectual society; and had become as distinguished by his conversational as his literary powers. He had become as much an autocrat in his sphere as his fellow-wayfarer and adventurer Garrick had become of the stage, and had been humorously dubbed by Smollett, 'The Great Cham of Literature.'"

"Such was Dr. Johnson, when on the 31st of May, 1761, he was to make his appearance as a guest at a literary supper given by Goldsmith to a numerous party at his new lodgings in Wine-Office Court. It was the opening of their acquaintance. Johnson had felt and acknowledged the merit of Goldsmith as an author, and been pleased by the honorable mention made of himself in the Bee and the 'Chinese Letters.' Dr. Percy called upon Johnson to take him to Goldsmith's lodgings; he found Johnson arrayed with unusual care in a new suit of clothes, a new hat, and a well-powdered wig; and could not but notice his uncommon spruceness. 'Why, sir,' replied Johnson, 'I hear that Goldsmith, who is a very great slob, justifies his disregard of cleanliness and decency by quoting my practice, and I am desirous this night to show him a better example.'"

"The acquaintance thus commenced ripened into intimacy in the course of frequent meetings in the shop of Davies, the bookseller, in Russell Street, Covent Garden. As this was one of the great literary gossiping places of the day, especially to the circle over which Johnson presided, it is worthy of some specification. Mr. Thomas Davies, noted in after-times as the biographer of Garrick, had originally been on the stage, and though a small man, had enacted tyrannical tragedy with a pomp and magniloquence beyond his size, if we

crippled him in the midst of his tragic career, and ultimately to have driven him from the stage. He carried into the bookselling craft somewhat of the grandiose manner of the stage, and was prone to be mouthy and magniloquent.

"Churchill had intimated, that while on the stage he was more noted for his pretty wife than for his good acting. . . ."

"Pretty Mrs. Davies continued to be the load-star of his fortunes. Her tea-table became almost as much a literary lounge as her husband's shop. . . . Others were drawn thither for the sake of Johnson's conversation, and thus it became a resort of many of the notoriety of the day. Here might occasionally be seen Benet Langton, George Stevens, Dr. Percy, celebrated for his ancient ballads, and sometimes Warburton in prelate state. Garrick resorted to it for a time, but soon grew shy and suspicious, declaring that most of the authors who frequented Mr. Davies' shop went merely to abuse him.

"Foote, the Aristophanes of the day, was a frequent visitor; his broad face beaming with fun and wagery, and his satirical eye ever on the lookout for characters and incidents for his farces. He was struck with the odd habits and appearance of Johnson and Goldsmith, now so often brought together in Davies' shop. He was about to put on the stage a farce called 'The Orators,' intended as a hit at the Robin Hood debating-club, and resolved to show up the two doctors in it for the entertainment of the town.

"What is the common price of an oak stick, sir?" said Johnson to Davies. 'Sixpence,' was the reply. 'Why then, sir, give me a double quantity, for I am told Foote means to take me off as he calls it, and I am determined the fellow shall not do it with impunity.'"

"Foote had no disposition to undergo the criticism of the cudgel wielded by such potent hands, so the farce of 'The Orators' appeared without the caricatures of the lexicographer and the essayist."

April in North Carolina
Would you not be in Tryon
Now that spring is here
When mocking-birds are praising
The fresh, the blossomy year?
Look—on the leafy carpet
Women of winter's browns,
Iris and pink azaeas
Flutter their gaudy gowns.
The dogwood spreads white meshes—
So white and light and high—
To catch the drifting sunlight
Out of the cobalt sky.
The pointed beech and maple,
The pines, dark-tufted, tall,
Pattern with many colors
The mountain's purple wall.
Hark—what a rushing torrent
Of crystal song falls sheer!
Would you not be in Tryon
Now that the spring is here?
—Harriet Monroe.

between the ordinary voice and music—something at once material and immaterial, finite, clear, and precise—like contours and forms the most definite, living, and animated; like color pathetic, and universal like sound. A word in itself, especially a word chosen and transfigured by poetry, is the most energetic and universal symbol. Armed with this talisman, poetry reflects all the images of the sensible world, like sculpture and painting; it reflects sentiment like painting and music, with all its varieties, which music does not attain, and in their rapid succession that painting cannot follow, as precise and immobile as sculpture; and it not only expresses all that; it expresses what is inaccessible to every other art—I mean thought, entirely distinct from the senses and even from sentiment—thought that has no forms—thought that has no color, that lets no sound escape, that does not manifest itself in any sensible way—thought in its highest flight, in its most refined abstraction. . . .

When the other arts would imitate the works of poetry, they usually err, losing their own genius, without robbing poetry of its genius. But poetry constructs, according to its own taste, palaces and temples, like architecture; it makes them simple or magnificent; the different ages of art are the same to it; it reproduces, if it please, the classic or the gothic, the beautiful or the sublime. Lessing has been able, with the exactest justice, to compare Homer to the most perfect sculptor! with such precision are the forms which that marvelous chisel gives to all beings determined! And what a painter, too, is Homer! And, of a different kind, Dante!—Victor Cousin.

The Coming of the Breeze
And now we are on board; and alas! some time before the breeze will be so. Take care of that huge boom, landsman Claude, swaying and sweeping backward and forward across the deck, unless you wish to be knocked overboard. Take care, too, of that loose rope's end. . . . Take my advice, lie down here across the deck, as others are doing. Cover yourself with great coats, like an Irishman, to keep yourself cool, and let us meditate a little on this strange thing, and strange place, which holds us now. Look at those spars, how they creek and groan with every heave of the wind, glassy swell. How those sails flap, and thunder, and rage, with useless outcries and struggles—only because they are idle. Let the wind take them, and they will be steady, silent in an instant—their deafening dissonant grumbling exchanged for the soft, victorious song of the breeze through the rigging, musical, self-contented, as of bird on bough. So it is through life; there is no true rest but labor. "No true misery," as Carlyle says, "but in that of not being able to work." Some may call it a pretty conceit. I call it a great world-wide law, which reaches from earth to heaven. Whatever the Preacher may

True: there they come; the great white horses, that "champ and chafe, and toss in the spray." That long-beamed trawler to seaward fills, and heels over, and begins to tug and leap impatiently at the weight of her heavy trawl. Five minutes more, and the breeze will be down upon us. . . .

Five long minutes; there is a breath of air; a soft distant murmur; the white horses curve their necks, and dive and vanish; and rise again like snowy porpoises, nearer, and nearer, and nearer. Father and sons are struggling with that raving, riotous. . . . squaresail forward; while we haul away upon the main-sheet.

When will it come? It is dying back—sliding past us. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." No, louder and nearer swells "the noise of many waters," "the countless laugh of ocean," like the mirth of ten thousand girls, before us, behind us, round us; and the oily swell darkens into crisp velvet-green, till the air strikes us, and heels us over; and leaping, plunging, thrashing our bows into the sea, we spring away close-hauled upon the ever-freshening breeze, while Claude is holding on by ropes and bulwarks, and some, whose sea-legs have not yet forgot their craft, are swinging like a pendulum as they pace the deck, enjoying, as the Norse vikings would have called it, "the gallop of the flying sea-horse, and the shiver of her tawny wings."—From "Prose Idylls," by Charles Kingsley.

Good Citizenship

The land we live in seems to be strong and active. But how fares the land that lives in us? Are we sure that we are doing all we ought to keep it in vigor and health? Are we keeping its roots well surrounded by the fertile soil of loving allegiance, and are we furnishing them the invigorating moisture of unselfish fidelity? Are we as diligent as we ought to be to protect this precious growth against the poison that must arise from the decay of harmony and honesty and industry and frugality; and are we sufficiently watchful against any consuming greed and cankerous cupidit? Our answers to these questions make up the account of our stewardship as keepers of a sacred trust.—Grove Cleveland.

Pathways of Childhood

Where were the pathways that your childhood knew?
In mountain glens? or by the ocean strands?
Or where, beyond the ripening harvest lands,
The distant hills were blue?
Where evening sunlight threw a golden haze
Over a mellow city's walls and towers?
Or where the fields and lanes were bright with flowers,
In quiet woodland ways?
—Sidney Royse Lysaght.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920

EDITORIALS

Wet Planks as Platform Material

A TALL is now observable in the drive against prohibition in the United States that was apparently gathering tremendous headway only a brief fortnight ago. Treaty talk has been able to make itself audible meanwhile, public attention has been allowed to dwell somewhat upon the attitude of key states respecting the woman suffrage amendment, and wet newspapers have once more shown a willingness to skip a day, now and then, in the prosecution of their steady purpose to flay the representatives of the Anti-Saloon League. In this relaxation of the recent intensity of anti-prohibition effort, the public is likely to be confirmed in its conviction that the effort just referred to is a drive, engineered by special interests, and not the spontaneous expression of public sentiment. And while comparative quiet prevails, at least for the moment, amongst the wets, Mr. Bryan has made clearly audible his prediction that neither of the great parties that are to meet in their national political conventions this summer will venture to include in their party platforms an anti-prohibition plank.

Even though, in this instance, the wish may be, as the old adage has it, father to the thought, it may be said that William J. Bryan is no ordinary political prophet. His prognostications have a way of turning out to be surprisingly close to the fact. And in the matter of practical politics and the liquor reform, Mr. Bryan possesses rare insight, backed up by unusual opportunity to know how things are tending. Probably it would not be overstating the matter to say that hundreds of thousands of people in this country, who have been disturbed by the attitude of New Jersey and its wet Governor, and who have had misgivings as to the result of the wet effort to control this year's elections, will rest easier merely because of Mr. Bryan's confident prediction. They will rest easier, but they will not be likely to abate their dry support by one single jot. Mr. Bryan does not allow those who follow his activities with any such interest to rest in that way.

And, after all, Mr. Bryan's forecast is not so very venturesome. In making it, he appears to be standing on ground that is at least as firm as any now in sight. For the prohibition law is now the law of the land, a part of the fundamental declaration of the popular will, which is not subject to transient feeling or any mere whims of legislation. The natural tendency of political platform builders is always to recognize this fundamental law, and to reaffirm it, as the established will of the people. All the inertia of the situation may be confidently expected to weigh in that direction. All the sentiment in the country that customarily, and by long tradition, responds automatically or fervently to the bidding to uphold the law, will tend to align itself on that side. The underlying moral forces of the Nation will bring to bear a tremendous silent pressure to the same effect. And any party bidding for universal support this year will think twice before it experiments with a contrary sentiment by pledging itself to undermine the Nation's constitutional law.

Moreover, much of the sentiment that is now honestly doubtful of the right and reason of prohibition is pretty certain to be educated by the logic of events between now and summer. The flurry over the notion of prohibition as infringing personal rights, or as preventing efficacious treatment in cases of sickness, is likely to be much more generally appreciated as a mere flurry, as time goes on, than it has been in the recent past. The "drive" against prohibition can hardly fail to become more and more obviously a drive, and its hectic use of newspapers and other print to be effectively discounted by every voter who wants the truth of the situation. And one phase of the matter, which has so far been given far less space in the press than its significance would seem to claim for it, namely, the economic effect of prohibition, will have time, between now and summer, to get itself far more widely understood and appreciated than it has been until now. What prohibition is directly and indirectly accomplishing in industry, in the elimination of bad housing and unlovely family conditions, in doing away with large sections of the public establishment dealing with crime, violence, disease, debt, and poverty, constitutes an object lesson that cannot fail to come home, in time, to every one, and that has already changed a vast body of intelligent opinion from the wet side to the dry. Money talks, and in spite of all that the wets can bring to bear on the situation, prohibition is saving money right and left. When the knowledge of this fact has had time to become general, even the apparent potency of certain of the wet arguments will surely suffer a decline.

There must be a great section of the liquor trade that is now no longer deceived as to the solidity and permanence of the prohibition position. Men who have made fortunes in the brewery business, and whose breweries are in perfect condition to go on making beer indefinitely, would hardly be selling their buildings and equipment for wholly unrelated purposes, purposes in which their previous use could serve no advantage, if there were believed to be any likelihood that the prohibition law were to be relaxed. Yet unquestionably some brewers are selling out. In the same way, the men who have for years past conducted saloons and bottle shops are now definitely getting out from under. Their shops are being turned into shoe-repair places, lunch rooms, and small retail stores. Liquor-selling grocers are relinquishing their quarters to men who know how to conduct food shops or markets but not how to carry on the liquor trade. And such bars and bottle shops as still retain a semblance of the old liquor-régime aspect are actually displaying, in many instances known to this newspaper, the sign "Open for Business" as a means of preventing a careless public from altogether forgetting their existence. In view of these

things, Mr. Bryan's assertion that neither of the political platforms will have a wet plank is not too daring. In fact, the daring would appear to be upon the part of any party that should venture to think a wet plank really worth while.

Rural Housing in England

IN THE days before the war one of the great problems of the English countryside was the question of housing. In spite of the so-called exodus to the towns, the demand for houses in the villages and hamlets of the country always ran a long way ahead of the supply. Every landlord with a house to let was sure of many applicants; whilst most of them had long waiting lists of prospective tenants eager to get a better house or a house nearer to their work. This condition was, of course, largely due to the excessively low wages paid to the agricultural laborer. The amount which he could pay in rent offered no inducement to the speculative builder or to the landowner to put up cottages as an investment. The farmer, it is true, when he owned his own land, would occasionally build a few cottages to accommodate his own farm hands, but these houses, being practically tied to a particular farm, were not open to the general demand. There was thus no general plan for meeting the need, and the situation was rapidly becoming acute when the war broke out.

The war changed the whole aspect of things. It withdrew a large number of men from the land, and, when the places of these men were later taken by women, a plan of temporary housing was evolved such as did not obtain, and could hardly have been resorted to, in peace time. Everywhere, indeed, the allocation of the population was tremendously modified, and conditions were willingly supported which could never have been contemplated as a permanency. Now, the signing of the armistice and the subsequent demobilization of the forces witnessed, as always is the case after a war, a remarkable return to the land. At once the housing problem became more acute than ever, and whilst the situation is, of course, covered by the new Housing Act, there is much need for all concerned in the working out of the provisions of the act to realize the urgency of the matter.

It was for this reason, chiefly, that the recent plea made by Lord Astor, before the Agricultural Club in London, for a broad and comprehensive scheme of rural housing was so specially valuable. Lord Astor, who may certainly be regarded as an authority on the subject, maintained that an "immediate minimum" of not less than 100,000 new rural houses should be aimed at, throughout the country, and he urged that these houses should be built, as far as possible, in hamlets and villages, thus "facilitating education, satisfying the gregarious instincts of man, and enabling better water and drainage to be obtained."

The great question involved is, of course, the question of economic rent. Unless the building of houses is always to be subsidized by the State, some scheme must be evolved whereby an adequate return shall be secured for the capital expenditure involved. For, whilst it is certain that a great deal too much has been made in the past of this question, it is, nevertheless, one which cannot be ignored. Under the conditions which exist at the present time an economic rent is practically out of the question. Owing to the abnormally high cost of construction, a rent of from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. a week would have to be demanded if a fair interest on capital were to be secured. But, even with agricultural wages doubled, such a rent would be impossible; hence the necessity, for state aid. Later on, however, when building operations are not so costly, it ought to be possible, under the present improved system of wages, to secure an initial rent such as will induce a steady investment of capital in rural housing. For the present, however, the houses are the thing, and the question of rent only of secondary importance.

The Accomplished Fact in Syria

WHAT exactly the recent accomplished fact in Syria, namely, the proclamation, at Damascus, of Emir Feisal as King of Syria, free and independent, really amounts to, only the future can show. The situation would be hard to parallel for complexity, even in the Middle East. Not only is the Syrian question, as it obtains today, still being made to involve issues stretching back wellnigh a hundred years; but it has been complicated within the last five years by a series of agreements between Great Britain and France on the one side and Great Britain and the new Arab kingdom on the other, which the ordinary layman where diplomacy is concerned would certainly find difficulty in reconciling. True, allied authorities have contended that there are no inconsistencies between these various documents, but the fact remains that the Arabs, as represented by Emir Feisal and his colleagues at the Peace Conference, have always insisted that they were irreconcilable with the rights of the Arab, and have always contended that the Peace Conference, in arriving at a decision as to the delimitation of the new Arabian kingdom, should not be influenced by agreements concluded without the consent of the Arabian people.

On this point the Emir Feisal has been most emphatic. He has, all along, displayed a most unusually enlightened desire to settle the matter in a friendly and generous way for all concerned. But he has also made it clear that the Arabs desire and demand the right to form themselves into one state, endowed with all natural facilities, the most important of which is undoubtedly that which the Supreme Council apparently desires to withhold, namely, reasonable access to the sea. During the last six months or so, Arab opinion has been growing steadily more incensed as the rumors from Paris have grown more definite. The Emir Feisal has been doing his utmost to hold strong views in check, but circumstances have evidently proved too much for him. As long as he possibly could, he resisted compliance with the demand for the summoning of a national congress at Damascus; but, in the end, was obliged to give way. The congress was summoned, and one of its first acts was to declare the independence of Syria and proclaim Emir Feisal as its

first King. The congress, moreover, went further than this. It proceeded to define on most liberal lines what it understood by Syria, and, as delimited at Damascus, the new kingdom would include Palestine, Lebanon, and northern Mesopotamia.

The most hopeful feature in the situation is the fact that the Emir Feisal has clearly no intention whatever of countenancing any break with the Allies; whilst the Supreme Council, in that it has invited the Emir to Paris to discuss the whole question, plainly intimates that it does not regard the action of the Emir or his people as intolerable. Indeed, the very latest word from Paris would seem to indicate that France, which is really chiefly concerned, is ready to reconsider the question, and even to contemplate the possibility of withdrawing from Syria altogether. The situation, however, is in the last degree uncertain, and any speculation as to the outcome is, at the present time, speculation and nothing more.

A President in His Slippers

"A TALL, high-boned man, dressed, or rather undressed, in an old brown coat, red waistcoat, old corduroy small clothes much soiled, woolen hose, and slippers without heels," such was Thomas Jefferson, the President of the United States, in the eyes of a United States Senator making a formal call of greeting at the White House in 1802. "I thought him a servant," the caller afterward declared. And the British Minister of the day, going to call "in full, official costume," at an appointed day and hour, was first surprised by finding the audience chamber empty, then chagrined by an awkward encounter with the President in a narrow entry, and finally incensed by his discovery that the head of the Nation, giving him formal greeting, was "not merely in an undress, but actually standing in slippers down at the heels, and both pantaloons, coat, and underclothes indicative of utter slovenliness and indifference to appearances, and in a state of negligence actually studied." One is not surprised to read that such a President rode to his own inauguration on horseback and without attendants, instead of requisitioning a coach and four with outriders; or that he was clad in the plainest of plain clothes; or that he merely tied his horse to the rude fence outside the Capitol, which then loomed incongruously out of a waste of swamp and wooden huts, and walked into the Senate chamber unceremoniously. The surprise, rather, is that his more formal predecessor should have driven out of Washington during the preceding night "in order to avoid the spectacle" of such a presidential inauguration.

How many of those who, today, so loudly clamor for "Jeffersonian democracy" would be willing to countenance any such ostentatious simplicity in the White House of modern times? And yet, the eccentricities of dress and manner of this third President can hardly be dismissed as a pose. They had their source in deep-seated conviction, and undoubtedly they were meant as a protest against tendencies in the two preceding administrations, which, to Jefferson's view, pointed the way back to such a royal state as the new Nation had deliberately turned away from. That the new government was done with high ceremonies seemed to him so well assured that even his own official position must give no hint of a status above that of the commonality. Yet Jefferson had the aristocratic blood of the Virginia Randolphs in his veins; he was himself a landed proprietor, with numerous slaves and dependents; he was retiring by nature, ineffective in debate or public speaking, and his tastes were literary and musical. How strange that his should have been the democracy that was to set the standard for succeeding political generations down to this very day!

Of course the secret was not discoverable in the superficialities of his behavior, any more than it is in the mere fact that he drafted the Declaration which started the American Republic on its untrod course of political independence. The democracy of Jefferson was a sort of political religion, of which the leading characteristic was faith in the popular masses as being able and sure, in the long run, to choose and to perpetuate the right. As Minister to France he had unusual opportunity for observing popular revolution in many stages, yet he was readier to condone violence than to see the masses held in check. "What signify a few lives lost in a century or two?" he observed. "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants." Perhaps some of those who are readiest to acclaim the "Jeffersonian democracy" today hardly realize whither it would lead them if they could bring it into being in all the fullness of Jefferson's own declarations. They might find it worth while to remember that Jefferson was a bit of a visionary, as well as one of the shrewdest of practical politicians. On the one hand, he was so distrustful of popular restraints that he almost inclined to believe that people would be better off if there were no government at all. On the other hand, in the practical shaping of government, few if any Americans have exhibited a greater ability to judge accurately the temper of the people, or greater sagacity with respect to when to lead the masses and when to stand aside and allow their impetuosity and excesses to sweep past, to their own correction.

Of course it is this farsighted confidence in the people, and this devotion to the interests of the masses instead of the classes, that has made "Jeffersonian democracy" a rallying cry whenever American politicians, in any later generation, have been eager to win popular support. And there is reason enough why such a cry should prove effective. For Jefferson spent forty years in public life, and from first to last he showed great qualities of statesmanship, directed, and in the main with astounding success, against what he himself described as that "aristocracy of wealth" which he deemed to be, even then, "of more harm and danger than of benefit to society." In proportion as there are multitudes who fear such an aristocracy today, there are, correspondingly, multitudes who name Jefferson affectionately, as one who sought, by his own avowed, "to make an opening for the aristocracy of virtue and talent, which nature has wisely provided for the direction of the interests of society." Whether today Jefferson could say, as he said in his own time, that this virtue and this talent have been

"scattered with equal hand" through all of society's conditions, is a question that does not trouble those who give him his present-day acclaim.

Editorial Notes

IT is a fact very worthy of note that Americans who go to China to study the country almost invariably bring back "a good report." Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Reinsch are names which instantly occur to anyone who thinks about the matter, and there are many others. The latest is Julian H. Arnold, who for many years has been commercial attaché to the United States Department of Commerce in Peking. Speaking in Chicago, the other day, he told of the forward steps which China is taking on her own initiative; how she is trying to model her government after that of the United States; how she is adopting western industrial methods, as fast as she can get machinery; and, in every way, seeking true development. Most important of all, he told how, in spite of all the efforts of Japan to thwart her, China is still courageously continuing the struggle against opium. He saw recently, he said, a \$50,000,000 fire of opium and accessories which the Chinese people had bought from foreign interests in order to destroy them. "The Chinese," Mr. Arnold added, "have no control over the foreign trade in the drug, and the only way they can weed it out is to buy the supply and destroy it." It is, of course, an international scandal that such a course should be necessary, but the fact that China is ready to take it is a remarkable illustration of her determination to be rid of the evil.

THE proposed investigation of the oil industry and oil prices, favored by the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives, promises important revelations of value, for the question of profits and the effect of combinations on prices is to be taken up. Prices of gasoline have gone up steadily from about 11 cents a gallon to 33 cents, with nothing in sight to check the advance, which, it is rumored, may reach 80 cents this summer. Of course, the 80-cent price may be scoffed at as impossible by oil men and others, but apparently there is but one sure way of escape, and that is to dispose of the "flivver" entirely, for reducing consumption does little good, in these days of artificially controlled supply that can be graduated down as consumption drops. But at least it is fair to ask the reason for the high prices before yielding the "flivver."

MANY a property owner in the United States, on learning of the high price which Labor demands for repair jobs, says, "You will not get it from me. I will do the job myself," and proceeds to carry his design into execution. Not only does he save some money, but often finds a new pride in his own ability. A similar object lesson as to what may happen when Labor is "out of reach" comes from Charleston, South Carolina, where the longshoremen are striking. Threescore business men doffed their coats and began unloading the freighter Lake Clear. Perhaps to their astonishment, the strikers are learning that this kind of thing can be done. Masses of people are somewhat like camels, and there is the proverbial last straw Labor men as well as capitalists should remember.

IT SEEMS something like straining at gnats when the British House of Commons, which can vote a million or so without turning a hair, haggles over £3250, the price of a famous Flemish tapestry, the seventh of a set of that number, six of which are already in the possession of the Nation. A member indignantly wanted to know why England was buying tapestry at this time when national economy was demanded, and other members spoke in shocked tones of the unwarranted extravagance. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, supporting the First Commissioner, explained that the price was £6500, half of which was to be provided from other sources, and eventually the £3250 was voted, and a very valuable addition to the Hampton Court treasures was secured.

THOUGH the people of the United States have heard comparatively little about the battleship that inherited the name of the one that figured in the historic incident in Havana harbor, at the inception of the Spanish-American War, they will hardly be willing to have the name disappear from the navy lists merely because the latest Maine has been declared obsolete. So long as ships of war are necessary to the welfare of the United States, one will be found, no doubt, to perpetuate the name of the Pine Tree State. And, by the way, a selection might fittingly be made in this year of Maine's centennial anniversary as a state.

THERE was comparatively little difficulty when the daylight-saving law went into effect in the United States, two years ago, and from all reports a majority of the people favored the arrangement. But what a stir there has been since Congress decided against daylight saving! Instead of the people following with one accord, various communities have gone through the process of passing such measures for themselves, and the consequent condition has already brought about no little confusion. But perhaps the mixed situation will have another effect, for Congress may yet see the "light," and take another vote.

AT THE Central Hall, in London, a series of luncheon-hour concerts is being given under the direction of the Music in War-Time Concerts Committee, which is one of the few war-time institutions that deserve to be perpetuated in peace. Large audiences are attracted, for the price of admission, including program and entertainment tax, is only threepence, whilst the artists who give of their best are, many of them, well-known musicians, and all are performers of a high standing. Even the Scotsman would be obliged to alter his dictum, "Nothing for nothing and verra little for saxpence."

QUIETLY, and with not too much of the light of publicity, the question persists as to the bearings of the Newberry senatorial election conviction upon the fate of the Peace Treaty in the Senate. Seldom has a chain of consequences given opportunity for any more significant speculation on the score of "what might have been."